



MONDAY APRIL 25 1983

20p

No 61,515

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Was Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary of the United Nations, really a post-war hero? Paul Johnson argues in Spectrum that he was not: that he was wrong about Suez, wrong about the Soviet invasion of Hungary - which he treated as a "tremendous distraction" - and wrong about the Congo.

Has Thatcherism been applied to law and order? Peter Evans looks at the main changes in British policing in recent years and the Conservative changes in the law relating to crime. Suzy Menkes looks at the growing fashion for middle-class mail order; and Roger Scruton reflects on a recent visit to New York.

Fire bomb attack on family

In a spate of sectarian attacks in Belfast a young couple and their daughter aged four were fire-bombed from their home and a public house was bombed. Mr Mervyn McEwan, a Protestant, was found beaten to death in playing fields. Page 2

Reagan fear of 'second Cuba'

In his personal address to Congress on Wednesday, President Reagan will say that support of the Administration's policy on Central America, the US's "front line" is a moral duty to avoid a "second Cuba". Page 5

Huckfield out

Mr Leslie Huckfield, the left-wing Labour MP, who decided two years ago not to seek re-election for his Nuneaton seat, was last night outvoted to remain as candidate for the safer re-drawn Wigan constituency, delegates choosing Mr Roger Stott, MP for neighbour Westhoughton.

Bank withdraws

Midland Bank has decided not to extend its branch network nationwide to cater separately for individual and corporate customers because of the high cost of implementing the strategy. Page 15

Turkey relents

Turkey's ruling military council has lifted the 1980 ban on political activities, paving the way for a general election promised for this autumn or early next year. Page 5

Shopping buy

Safeway, the American stores chain, is reported to be near to a £35m takeover of Key Markets, the supermarkets group. The deal would produce a combined group of 200 stores. Page 15

BL stewards may defy leaders over strike vote

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A return to work by the 5,000 assembly workers at BL's Cowley plant could rest on whether shop stewards decide today to make any recommendation on the peace formula to be put to a mass meeting tomorrow.

BL officials were confident that the formula would be accepted but a stewards' recommendation to throw it out could influence the workers.

It is thought the stewards may try to make a recommendation, in apparent contravention of the agreement reached between national union officials and BL management on Saturday morning after three negotiating sessions spanning 39 hours. The formula was agreed only half an hour before BL's deadline for sending out dismissal letters to the strikers.

It was proposed that the formula would be put to the mass meeting "factual" and without recommendation, but Mr David Buckle, Oxford district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said last night that he did not believe the stewards were barred from making a recommendation.

Under the terms of the understanding, Mr Buckle and the other full-time union officials would address the meetings today and tomorrow without indicating approval or rejection. If the mass meeting decides to end the four-week strike, the night shift is expected to return tomorrow with the plant becoming fully operational on Wednesday.

A national union official involved in the negotiations said union leaders would be extremely angry if the stewards made a recommendation. There was a specific point made during the negotiations that while there could be consultation with the stewards, it would be inappropriate for them to put any recommendation to the meeting.

Mr Buckle said: "The stewards will be asked at their meeting to go along with the formula, but if they want to pass a resolution one way or another, that is up to them. I do not think Leyland management would be too happy if the stewards backed the formula but failed to make a recommendation".

He predicted that the mass meeting would be "difficult, to put it mildly" and in the present "highly charged" atmosphere.

Leading article, page 11

Two aims of Shultz Middle East tour

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

As the United States received back the bodies of those who died in last week's Beirut Embassy bomb blast, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, left for the Middle East in a renewed US effort to bring peace and stability to that troubled region.

The main purpose of his journey is to press for the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian, and Palestinian Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon. But it is also designed to reinforce American determination to press ahead with President Reagan's peace initiative despite the body blow it received earlier this month after the refusal of King Hussein of Jordan to participate in the talks on Palestinian autonomy.

Mr Shultz sounded a deliberately upbeat note on the eve of his departure. In an interview with the *Washington Post* he said there were signs that Arab leaders may be taking a second look at the Reagan peace plan.

"It does seem to me," he told the newspaper, "that there is a certain shock that has taken hold, as I read the cables from various Arab capitals, in which people are saying to themselves: we are really going to pass this

Mubarak challenge, page 6

Same chair

The accomplice of convicted killer John Louis Evans is to go to the same electric chair in Alabama that took 10 minutes to execute Evans on Friday. Page 6

Pole caught

Jozef Piniar, a fugitive Solidarity leader, has been arrested.

It is a big blow to the underground a week before the mass demonstrations planned for May Day.

Page 7

Maxwell move

Robert Maxwell, the chairman of Oxford United Football Club, said he would call off his proposed merger with Reading if the club's future could be guaranteed for five years.

Page 17

Computer Horizons tomorrow examines the impact of information technology on Westminster, takes a flying visit to the Hanover Fair, explains the wonders of image processing and takes a look at the old town hall and the new bring-and-buy.

Leader, page 11
Letters: On World Peace Council, from Mr Tony Smythe, and Mr Ray Whibley, MP; party manifestos, from Lord Alport. Leading articles: BL; Portuguese election; Russia and Afghanistan.

Features, pages 2-10
Bernard Levin on Denis Healey's dilemma: *The Times* Profile of Iris Murdoch; Spectrum looks at tennis technique. Obituary, page 12
Earl Hines, Buster Crabbe

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Desert troops forbidden to wear medal

From Christopher Walker, El Ghorah, Sinai

Angry protests have been lodged with the Ministry of Defence in London over the Government's refusal to permit British soldiers serving with the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai from wearing the elegant campaign medal awarded to all those with over 90 days' service monitoring the peace between Israel and Egypt.

Resentment over the ban has come to a head because of today's full-dress parade here to celebrate the controversial force's first anniversary. The British, along with the Australians, New Zealanders and French, will be the only troops in the force, Australia and New Zealand are seeking permission to waive the rule, while the Fijian battalion have decided to ignore it.

Officers with the 38-strong British contingent are openly critical over the Government's decision, which they say they have been ordered not to discuss with the press.

Speaking at the airbase which once saw the launch of the Entebbe raid, and is now the MFO headquarters garrison, Sergeant Major Philip Ward told *The Times*: "The men are very upset about this decision. Things are made worse because the British Army only produces a very limited number of

medals in the first place." One officer who refused to be identified referred to the years of indecision about whether to grant a medal to mark service in Northern Ireland.

The Sinai ban is blamed by the British contingent on bureaucratic bungling in London. One major told me: "When you feel that you are out here doing something for peace, it is ridiculous that you are not allowed to show off your pride by wearing the very medal you have been given for your service."

Forgotten army, page 6

JP

Hitler's secret diaries

Germans greet find with great scepticism

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

German historians and newspapers have greeted with considerable scepticism the announcement that Hitler's diaries have been discovered, echoing the view in Britain that this is either the forgery of the century or necessitates the rewriting of the history of the Nazi period.

Professor Karl-Dieter Bräuer of Bonn University, one of the most respected historians of the period, expressed "great scepticism" and said a proper evaluation of the find and its contents was only possible after a careful scientific examination.

Professor Martin Broszat, director of the Munich Institute for Contemporary History, also cast doubt on the documents' authenticity, declaring, however, that Lord Dacre, who expressed conviction in *The Times* on Saturday that the diaries were genuine, was a "very careful man who took great care with his sources".

Lord Dacre is giving a press conference in Hamburg today which will attract worldwide attention.

Stern's announcement on Friday has provoked astonishment and enormous interest here. The magazine has brought forward the publication of the issue revealing the diaries, and printed a record edition over the weekend of more than 10 million copies.

German papers and reports have had to rely so far for details on the extracts already published in *The Sunday Times*, remaking quotations from the diaries back into German. Newspapers publishing pictures of the Nazi leaders mentioned in *The Sunday Times* extracts, have also gone into detail about the way the documents were discovered and accused of *Stern*.

Stern was just another of the many untrue "fairy stories" circulating since the end of the war.

"We often used to eat at about three or four o'clock in the night, and only after that did Hitler go to bed," Herr von Below who was constantly in



Lord Dacre off to Hamburg from Heathrow yesterday. "I do believe... the diaries are genuine," page 2

Hitler's entourage from 1937 until the end of the war told the paper. "So he had no time to write anything. It's all a complete lie."

The paper also quoted Professor Werner Maser, who has written books on Hitler, saying that a forgery factory existed in

Potsdam, East Germany, to turn out Hitler documents, letters and pictures which were then sold to the West for valuable Western currency. Professor Maser took part in one of the television debates on the diaries at the weekend.

Stern has rejected his statements, saying he had discredited himself as a scientific historian. He had already offered his story of the East German forgery factory to the magazine, but had been unable to back up his claims with any proof or real indication of its existence.

Former General Hans Baur, now aged 86, who was Hitler's chief pilot and recalled Hitler's distress at hearing of the loss of his diaries, stood by his conviction that they are genuine.

He told *Bild am Sonntag*: "When I told Hitler of the crash of the aircraft which should have taken the documents to Salzburg, he reacted very strongly. He said: 'It would have to happen to that aircraft, in which I placed the records of all my actions'."

Stern is to publish the diaries in three batches over the next 18 months. The extracts in *The Sunday Times* yesterday showed that the 60 handwritten volumes cover Hitler's private life, especially his relations with Eva Braun, his mistress.

He was bitterly contemptuous of some of his most powerful colleagues. Of Himmler, head of the SS, he said in April 1935: "I don't need any kind of investigations by Himmler. He is also snooping on E [Evil]."

In 1943 Hitler is complaining about the level of guerrilla activity in occupied territory, which he says was Himmler's job to stamp out. "But he lives in another world, and it seems to me that he exists in an ancient Germanic world in the heavens."

Hitler complains also of Goebbels' notorious affair with the Czech actress Lida Barrova: "The little Dr Goebbels is up to his old tricks again with women." He asks at one point: "Where are Goering's miraculous aircraft?" And in 1934, at the time of the purge of the brownshirts, he accused Ernst Roehm, the brownshirt leader, of lying to him. "I gave him the opportunity to take the noble way out but he was too cowardly to do even that." He was shot on Hitler's orders.

The last entry is undated and was written only a fortnight before his suicide. As the Russians closed in on Berlin, Hitler said: "The long-awaited offensive has begun. May the Lord God stand by us."

Steel says he would bow to Jenkins

By George Clark

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberals, confirmed yesterday that in private talks with Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democratic Party, it has been agreed that the Liberal-SDP Alliance will go into the election with Mr Steel as leader of the joint campaign. Mr Jenkins as prime minister designate should the Alliance be called on to form a government.

On the basis of the present opinion polls, this would mean that the party which should be the most dominant figure in the election, to the satisfaction of many Liberals, think the Alliance should go into the election with Mr Steel as prime minister designate.

Mr Jenkins used the list in a letter to Conservative MPs and prospective candidates at the weekend to argue that CND was an organization "led and dominated by left-wing activists ranging through the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's national council".

Mr Jenkins named 14 of the six officers and 20 nationally elected representatives of CND's 106-member council as being Labour Party, Communist or ex-Communist Party members, or in one case as being "associated with International Socialists", a former Trotskyist group. He named four more alleged communists as being among the 73 regionally elected members of the council.

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Controversy over Hitler diaries

Dacre to examine the manuscripts again

By Rupert Morris
and Richard Evans

Lord Dacre of Glanton, the only British historian to have had access to the newly discovered Hitler diaries, flew to Hamburg yesterday to examine the ground that has further as academic controversy mounted over their authenticity.

At a press conference today he is expected to expand on his reasons for believing that the 60 handwritten volumes discovered in a haystack almost 35 years after the end of the Second World War are the Führer's own personal diaries.

"I do believe that the Hitler diaries are genuine, but there are complications," Lord Dacre said before leaving Heathrow airport.

"I will not put a percentage figure on my belief. I admit there are problems and I have said what they are and it is those problems that I want to work out."

Asked about a claim that there was no evidence that Hitler kept diaries, he said: "There was no evidence about Hitler's table talk either, and no

historians should be given full access to the diaries to determine whether they are genuine."

He and others sceptical about the documents, which are being held in a Swiss bank vault, have criticized the evidence of Lord Dacre on the ground that he has only seen them for a single afternoon.

"There has never been a suggestion that he kept diaries, and if he did there are things that would be difficult to explain, for example the accounts we have from many people of his physical condition in the last years of his life, and particularly the shaking hand."

'Open diaries up for study'

Speaking on BBC radio's *The World this Weekend*, he said the only way to establish whether the diaries were authentic was to open them up to an international group of historians. Such a group should

include British, French, German and Jewish members.

Lord Bullock said that no one should be surprised by the disclosure in the diaries that Hitler personally approved the flight of Rudolf Hess, his deputy, to Scotland in May, 1941, or that he ordered his troops not to destroy the British Expeditionary Forces at Dunkirk in 1940.

"From the very first day of the news that Hess had flown to Britain, the possibility that Hitler had tried this off has been discussed very freely. I think the general view is that Hitler did know about it, or if he did it was only in the most hazy way."

"I still believe he did not know about it, but we could be proved wrong. But it is nothing surprising. If I was setting out to forge these documents that would be one of the things I

would want to forge if it was going to be sensational."

German generals were the first to admit that they had been stopped from encircling the British at Dunkirk. People made a great fuss about this point because they were surprised that Hitler should want to hold back, Lord Bullock said.

The most strident criticism of the diaries has come from Mr David Irving, author of *Hitler's War* and a historian who has around passionate opposition to his apparent readiness to defend Hitler.

Mr Irving said that after seeing copies of pages of the documents he had come to the conclusion that they were fakes.

It was highly improbable that Hitler could have written the diaries after his right arm had been damaged in the assassination attempt against him in 1944. Mr Irving said he believed the diaries were the work of a forgery factory in Potsdam which worked for the East German Government.

But Professor Peter Stern, head of the German department at University College London and author of *Hitler: The Führer and the People*, yesterday dismissed the theory about

"We have such an enormous amount of information now. It is true there are one or two mysteries, such as why Hess flew here, but they are very unimportant questions. On all the important things that matter we do not need any more information."

Those questions might affect how the DNA behaves, and how it interacts with itself, as it must, to control development of the embryo and the later activity of the cell in the body.

Now Dr David Agard and Dr John Sedat of the University of California at San Francisco have devised a way to answer them.

Even now, Dr Agard and Dr Sedat's work is limited to the giant cells of the salivary gland of the scientists' favorite fly, *Drosophila*. But the exciting thing about their technique is that it could be applied almost anywhere.

The method involves a simple combination of two instruments from the opposite ends of the historical spectrum: the optical microscope and the computer. The two scientists actually exploited a common shortcoming of the microscope, that it keeps in focus only a very thin slice of the object being studied, while everything else is blurred.

They assembled a microscope in which this effect was exaggerated to the extent that it could effectively "slice" the *Drosophila* nucleus, producing images which would reveal the assembly of the DNA in the cell, layer by layer as the focus of the instrument was stepped down through the cell.

The stepping required in the fine for the human hand, so the knob was turned by a low-gear stepping motor, that moved the focus on by just 1,000 atoms a step. At each step a photograph was taken.

Then a computer was used to calculate what, on each picture, was caused by blurring of other levels, and what was caused by the objects actually in focus. Since the scientists had previously stained the chromosomes (the little string-like units in which the DNA is stored) the composite pictures that emerged from the computer calculations were the first pictures of the arrangement of the chromosomes in a non-dividing cell nucleus.

The chromosomes in these *Drosophila* cells appear to arrange themselves in parallel groups in certain places and in controlled groups in others. This breed geometry was repeated in each saliva cell that Dr Agard and Dr Sedat studied.

After this discovery, many questions crowd in. Does the organization repeat itself in other cells of the fly? Or does each tissue have a different pattern? How does the arrangement correspond to the arrangement of the genes on the chromosomes?

Which genes does it place next to which, and why? What of other organisms?

The beauty of this simple work is that these questions arise, and offer, literally, a new dimension to genetics.

Source: *Nature* 21 April, Vol 302 p676, 1983.

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Overseas selling prices:

Austria Sch 228; Bahrain BD 0.4850;

Bahrain BD 0.4850; Cambodia DR 7.2000;

Denmark Kr 12.000; Estonia L 12.000;

Egypt L 1.000; Finland MKK 7.000; France Fr 12.000;

Germany DM 12.000; Greece DR 12.000;

Iceland IS 3.200; Israel NIS 12.000;

Jordan LD 0.4200; Kuwait RD 0.4200;

Liberia L 1.000; Luxembourg DR 12.000;

Morocco MDH 12.000; Norway Kr 12.000;

Poland Z 12.000; Portugal M 12.000;

Singapore S\$ 12.000; South Africa Rand 12.000;

Sweden SEK 12.000; Switzerland CHF 12.000;

Turkey TL 12.000; U.S.A. US 12.000;

U.S.S.R. R 12.000; Yugoslavia D 12.000.

Letters, page 11

Train hit by dislodged kerbstone

Mr Richard Briggs, the driver of an Inter-City train, was in hospital with a fractured skull yesterday after being knocked unconscious in his cab by a 2.5cwt stone slab. The emergency braking system stopped the train, carrying about fifty passengers, after a few hundred yards.

The accident, on line from King's Cross to Harrogate, North Yorkshire, happened after a van crashed into Nab Bridge, at Rington, near Harrogate, dislodging a 4ft by 1ft kerbstone, which crashed through the driver's cab as the train went under the bridge at about 60 mph.

Mr Ian Firth, the van driver, of Sycamore Avenue, Bradford, was uninjured, and none of the passengers were injured.

Actor faces two charges

Peter Adamson, the actor who plays Leo Fardough in the television serial *Coronation Street*, is to appear before magistrates in Rossendale, Lancashire, on May 9 to face two charges of indecent assault.

Mr Adamson, aged 53, married with two sons, was arrested on Saturday and held overnight at Haslingden police station in Lancashire. He was granted bail yesterday and returned home to Bury, Greater Manchester.

Dispute causes petrol shortage

Fifteen garages in central Scotland have had to close because of petrol shortages caused by a dispute involving 110 BP tanker drivers. The dispute is over the company's occasional use of independent delivery firms.

The drivers have gained support from colleagues in other companies, and Shell drivers have agreed not to cross the picket line at Grangemouth, Stirlingshire.

MP's son accused

Randolph Leonard Spencer Churchill, aged 18, the son of Mr Winston Churchill, MP, is to appear at Craydon Magistrates' Court on July 27 to face a summons, taken out by British Transport Police, alleging that he avoided his train fare on a journey between Haywards Heath, Sussex, and London.

Video death hunt

Detectives investigating the killing of Gillian Atkins, aged 14, at Deeping, St James, Lincolnshire, on April 15, are showing villagers a video film to try to gain information. The film, featuring a stand-in, shows her last known movements.

Radio closedown

Global Radio, an international radio service which has been providing programmes for the blind for the past 23 years, has been forced to close after thieves stole equipment worth thousands of pounds from its studio at Folkestone, Kent.

Yachtsmen safe

Mr George Shearman, of Chardens Ward, Hampshire, and Mr Kyle Astbury, of Eastleigh, Hampshire, waded to the shore yesterday after their 25ft yacht was beaten on to rocks and sank in the Solent.

Memorial to 'H'

A memorial to Lieutenant-Colonel H. Jones, VC, was unveiled in the cloisters of Eton College, his former school, by Mrs Sara Jones, his widow, on Saturday. He died leading an attack to recapture the Falklands.

Two die in fire

Two women were found dead yesterday after fire swept their home in Charles Street, Blackpool. They were Mrs Elizabeth Wilkinson, aged 89, and her daughter, Mrs Janet Coupe, aged 63.

Violent end

Robert Manson, aged 37, of Castlemilk, Glasgow, who was jailed for 12 years in 1968 for attempted murder, was found battered to death in a gutter in the city on Saturday.

Time is our secret

The advice and voluntary information bureaux system is in a chaotic state, according to the National Consumer Council. In a report published today the council says that finance for the system comes from a bewildering variety of sources.

In some areas, it says, no public money is available for advice centres, such as the Citizens' Advice Bureaux, while in others central and local government set up competing services.

The report is published at a time when advice centres are suffering cash cutbacks in some areas, resulting in closures and reduced opening hours. The study shows that some local authorities prefer to reduce aid to voluntary organizations rather than reduce the number of their own staff.

The report says that despite the cutbacks, high unemployment and rising costs of living

Central government departments still have no common

Stricter legislation against under-age drinking demanded by JPs' clerks

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Stricter licensing laws to curb the growth in drink-related crimes, particularly among the young, are called for by the Justices' Clerks' Society today.

Under-age drinking is now "so grave that draconian measures are needed to cope with it", the society of 350 chief legal advisers to magistrates in England and Wales says in a paper.

Publans widely flout the law against selling intoxicating liquor to people aged under 18 or by allowing them to consume it, and yet there are few prosecutions, the society adds.

The link between sales to the young and their subsequent involvement in crime was "too strong to ignore and is an area of grave concern not only to the courts but to the public in general, and to parents in particular".

The evidence pointed to alcohol consumption and abuse having risen to such levels that it was having a severely adverse effect on the incidence of crime; there was a demonstrated link day by day between under-age drinking and crime.

Courts daily saw the effect of excessive alcohol consumption in offences of drunkenness, drunken driving, public disorder, assault, criminal damage, dishonesty, burglary and theft.

Many of the crimes were

committed by young people after they left licensed premises, with the public house and licensed discotheque having taken the place for thousands of teenagers of the coffee bar and the youth club.

The society calls for a strengthening of the Licensing Act, 1964, to impose strict liability for the offence of selling alcohol to a person aged under 18 or allowing him to consume it.

The present defence that the licence holder reasonably believes the person to be over-18 should be abolished, it says, because the law is an insufficient deterrent to licence holders and makes prosecution difficult.

Because of the implications of the measure, however, a system of formal cautions should be introduced, with three cautions giving ground for the cancellation of a licence.

A breach of the law would lead first to a formal written caution from the police. If the caution was rejected by the licensee holder, the police could prosecute. If accepted, the caution would be recorded by the clerk to the licensing justices and it would be used in evidence if the holder's licence was contested.

Other proposals are for stricter criteria governing a

licensing law in the Eighties Justices' Clerks' Society, Magistrates' Court, PO Box 107, Nelson Street, Bristol, BS9 7RA.

Sales lift Thames's Channel 4 burden

Sales of programmes abroad accounted for about 60 per cent of Thames Television's profits last year and helped to offset the almost "intolerable" burden of Channel Four, it was stated yesterday. In the present year, all the company's profits will come from overseas sales, Mr Hugh Dundas, chairman of Thames, said. The company revealed gross profit from overseas sales of £6.5m for the year ended March 31.

The sales will be crucial in sustaining the company's overall profit at a time when its subscription to Channel Four has gone above £20m and increased rental fees for the Independent Television Authority are wiping out profits.

Mr Dundas said the company willingly undertook its obligation to carry its major share of the cost of establishing Channel Four, but he added: "The burden is greater than had been anticipated."

Thames' pre-tax profit, subject to audit and year-end adjustments, was estimated to be about £8.3m.

The actors' union Equity was not prepared to become a sacrificial pawn in the dispute over payment for actors in advertisements on Channel Four, Mr Peter Plouviez, its general secretary, said yesterday.

He told the union's annual

meeting that the union was further apart than ever from its opponents in the dispute, the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising (IPA).

He accused the institute of "using a fight against our members as part of a much bigger fight to break the independent television monopoly on the sale of air time, and consequently to strike a blow against their main enemies, the ITV companies".

A dispute between broadcasting unions at the BBC and independent television intensified yesterday when the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs (ABAS) was warned by its general secretary, Mr Anthony Hearn, that the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT) was "bent on destroying" it.

Mr Hearn, whose union represents about half the BBC's 22,000 broadcasting staff, and also has members in the IPA and in commercial radio, launched his attack on ACTT, which represents most of the staff working in independent television and the film industry, at his union's conference in Brighton.

The dispute has been continuing since the ACTT tried to get negotiating recognition for its members at the BBC's Ealing Film Studios. The BBC recognises only the ABAS.

The dispute has been continuing since the ACTT tried to get negotiating recognition for its members at the BBC's Ealing Film Studios. The BBC recognises only the ABAS.

Lord Harris of Greenwich, chairman of the GLC, said yesterday: "I would hope to see a law against womb leasing."

Speaking of supervising politically motivated offenders, Mr Fletcher said there had been a small number on the mainland, mainly involved in trade union disputes, who fell into the category Lord Harris mentioned. Mr Fletcher said: "I fail to see how a probation officer can alter the sincerely held political views of any individual."

Lord Harris, who was speaking at the annual conference of senior probation officers in Porthcawl, accused Nato of "other examples of similar rank conduct".

There was, he said, the episode of the Nato banner on

law, not a group of trade union officers.

By their conduct next week, they would be undermining confidence in the service at a time when it should be regarded as sensible and responsible and able to take on the supervision of offenders as an alternative to custody. Of prisons, he said: "The breakdown of the system, constantly prophesied, is now a real threat."

During next week's strike, offenders at risk of committing another serious offence might try to contact their probation officers. "What does Nato suggest should be done to help a client who is on parole or life sentence licence or on probation? I do not think it right for dealing with these offenders to withdraw their labour in these circumstances."

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Probation strike attacked

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Lord Harris of Greenwich,

president of the breakaway

National Association of Senior

Probation Officers (Napo),

has criticised "extremists" who he said

were leading Wednesday's

planned probation service strike.

But Mr Harry Fletcher,

assistant general secretary of the rival National Association of Probation Officers (Napo),

which has called the strike,

immediately countered, saying:

"I wish I knew who these

extremists are. I have seen no

signs of anti-extremism. On the

contrary, the association is led

by people who are of the centre

or centre-left."

He opposed between 50 per

cent and 60 per cent of officers

to strike. About 1,200 would

take part in the London

demonstration, and about

3,000 to 3,500 in protest

nationally against cuts in

trainees' pay.

Lord Harris, who was speaking

at the annual conference of

senior probation officers in

Porthcawl, accused Nato of

"other examples of similar

rank conduct".

There was, he said, the episode of the Nato banner on

law, not a group of trade union

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Lord Harris of Greenwich, chairman of the GLC, said yesterday: "I would hope to see a law against womb leasing."

Speaking of supervising politi-

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Hearing begins today on risks and benefits of injectable contraceptive

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The public "trial" of the controversial injectable contraceptive, Depo-Provera, begins in London today. It will be the first public hearing on the risks and benefits of a drug to be held under section 21 of the Medicines Act, 1968.

The hearing has been demanded by Upjohn, the American manufacturers, to appeal against the Government's decision to refuse a product a licence for the drug's long-term use as a contraceptive. That decision was taken by Mr Kenneth Clarke as one of his first acts on becoming Minister of Health, against the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

A panel of legal and medical experts will take evidence for a week before deciding whether the risks of using the drug outweigh the benefits of a contraceptive widely acknowledged to be effective.

If the panel accepts the arguments of the 15 experts Upjohn is intending to call to give medical and scientific evidence its use will be recommended as a long-term contraceptive.

But if it accepts the written arguments produced by the main opponents, the Coordinating Group on Depo-Provera, it will remain licensed for short-term use only, for example to prevent pregnancy after vaccination against German measles.

The Committee on Safety of Medicines concluded that evidence from women using the drug is crucial because many tragedies have occurred through inadequate drugs research.

The health groups argue that evidence from women using the drug is crucial because many tragedies have occurred through inadequate drugs research.

Upjohn appears to be equally angry that the group has been allowed to provide evidence at all. Last week the company published a response to the group's written evidence, dismissing it as "anecdotal case reporting which should not be accorded weight with scientific evidence". Nevertheless, Upjohn also includes anecdotal case histories from satisfied women users of Depo-Provera.

The company acknowledges some of the side-effects of using the drug, but argues that they are acceptable compared with the risks of becoming pregnant.

Evidence collected from 88 women by the group suggests that in addition to disruption of the menstrual cycle and disturbance of the metabolism, using Depo-Provera also carries a risk of cancer. The group is also concerned that Depo-Provera has been prescribed to women who have not been fully informed of the associated risks.

The controversial Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, which gives new wider-ranging powers to the police, will shortly emerge on the floor of the Commons for its final stages before entering the House of Lords. In this three-part series Frances Gibb looks at the Bill in detail and the changes made to it after widespread criticism.

The Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, the main plank of the Government's law and order policy, will bring in wide range of new police powers to stop, search and arrest; new procedures for holding and questioning suspects and a new police complaints procedure with provision for police community consultations.

Much criticized in the Commons for not providing safeguards for suspects' rights to balance the new police powers, it could also receive a bumpy ride in the Lords.

The Bill has come under fire first for what it omits. Based in part on the report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, it omits two of that body's main proposals: an independent prosecution system, separate from the police interrogations. Both are now under review by the Home Office.

The Bill's central concept, and trigger for many of the powers, is the "serious arrestable offence". That is an offence that police, or a magistrate, deem sufficiently serious to justify use of certain powers. After much criticism, the Bill's approach to this has been tightened: there must be



Young men being searched in central London

"reasonable" belief in the seriousness of the offence, backed by guiding factors such as the nature and scale of the offence.

The Bill's first part, subject of most attention, provides powers of stop, search and arrest. Existing police powers, which vary throughout the country, are rationalized and new ones created.

There is a new national power to stop and search for stolen goods or articles adapted for stealing or fraud; and for offensive weapons or items adapted for that use. Police

who must identify themselves, give reasons for the search and provide a copy of the search record on request, can search someone reasonably suspected of carrying any of these items.

The Bill also extends powers of arrest without warrant only on reasonable suspicion of an offence punishable by five years' imprisonment or for specific lesser offences where statute provides, such as refusal to breath-test.

Under the Bill, arrest without warrant is extended to reasonable suspicion of any offence at all where a person refuses to give name and address or the constable doubts those details.

and where a summons, which must be the usual procedure, is impractical. Most statutory powers of arrest without warrant are, in turn, repealed.

But most controversy has centred on powers to search for evidence, particularly that held in confidence. The Bill enables a magistrate to authorize police to search, on reasonable suspicion of a serious arrestable offence, for evidence believed to be on the premises which might be produced at the trial.

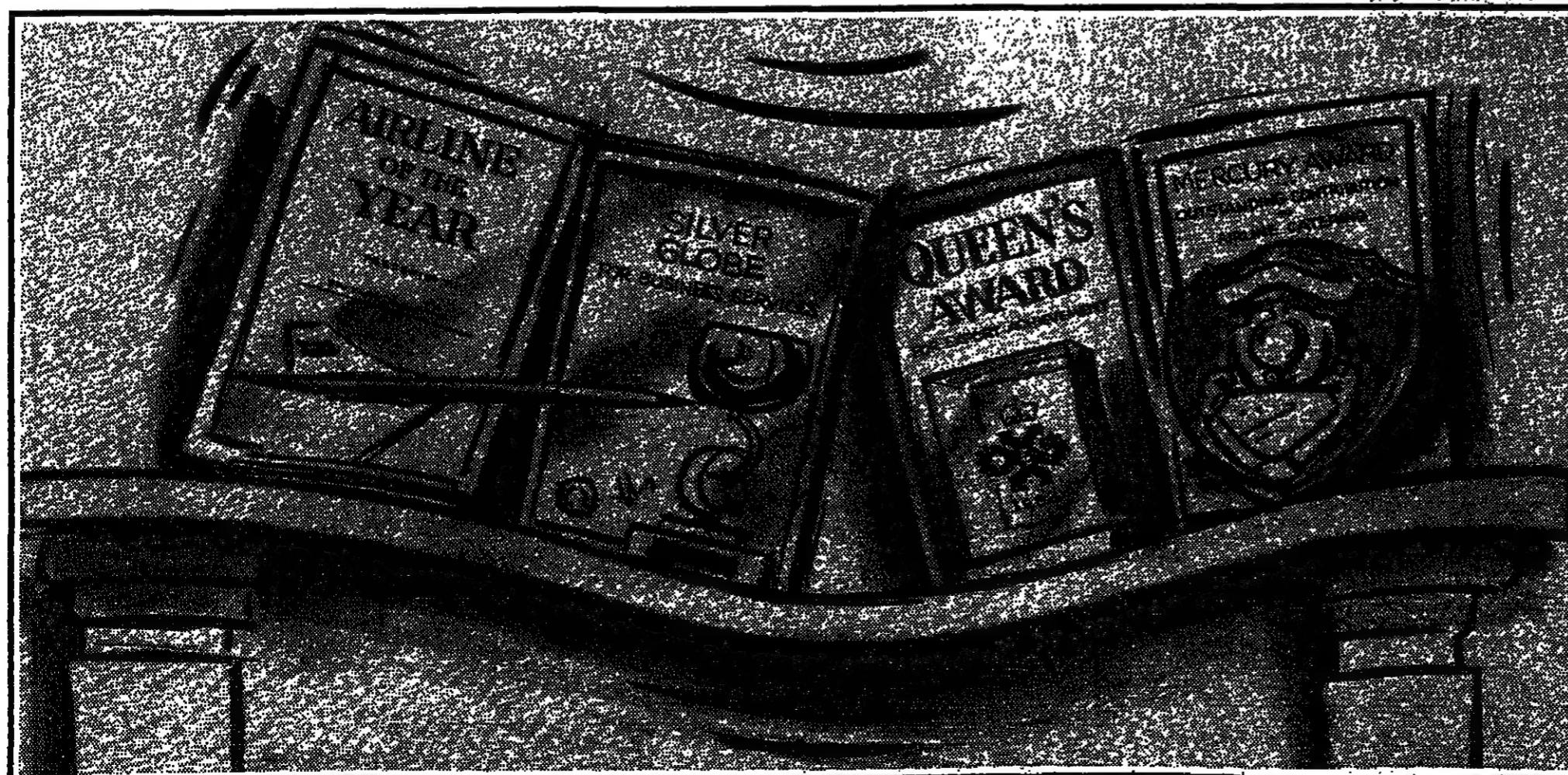
Where the evidence is held in confidence, police must apply to a circuit judge and the evidence must be of "substantial value" to the investigation.

But after sustained and widespread protest, the Government has substantially limited the scope of these powers. Medical and other confidential records held by "caring professionals" and by journalists are now exempt. Legal records not protected by "privilege" and non-confidential journalistic material will have the extra safeguards of confidential evidence.

In addition, judges can order a search only where there is a real risk that the material will be destroyed and no longer where the holder refuses to reveal it. Such a refusal would be open to contempt of court proceedings. Judges must also balance the "public interest" in disclosure against the police need for the material.

Tomorrow: detention and questioning in police custody.

Our mantlepiece is beginning to look like Sir Richard Attenborough's.



We're proud to announce British Airways has just picked up its fourth independent award in six months—The Queen's Award for export achievement. It's in recognition of our success in the sale of high technology computer software and telecommunications systems and services.

British airways
The world's favourite airline.

Joke complaint by John Cleese upheld

A complaint by John Cleese, the comedian, that he did not make a joke attributed to him by *The Sun* is upheld by the Press Council today.

The newspaper reported that work on a Monty Python film was held up when 120 college students refused to stage the Battle of Rourke's Drift in Zulu costume. The paper said: "After the black warriors downed spears, the heavens opened and long-legged Cleese leaped about among the extras demanding: 'Which of you bastards did a rain dance?'"

Mr Cleese told Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, the editor, that he did not leap about and the joke was an invention. It could be regarded as racialist. But Mr Kenneth Dougan, managing editor, said the report was accurate and the remark was made in frustration, not in a racial way. Mr Cleese referred the matter to his solicitors, who asked *The Sun* for an apology. None was given and they complained to the Press Council.

Mr George Forbes, the reporter, said there were no other journalists with him when the downpour came.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

The Press Council is satisfied that Mr Cleese did not use the words or perform the actions attributed to him in the report. It does not agree that the description of those words and actions gave the story a racial slant. The editor should have published a retraction of the inaccuracies. The complaint against *THE SUN* is upheld.

● A complaint that *The*

Sunday Times refused to retract a story that De Beers, the diamond merchants, were buying Russian synthetic gem diamonds is rejected by the Press Council today. It rules that the paper was entitled to stand by its story and had given De Beers a right of reply.

The article, by Edward Jay Epstein, said there was evidence that Russian diamonds supplied under a clandestine deal to De Beers were not mined in Siberia but mass-produced at factories in Moscow and the Ukraine.

Mr A B Monnickendam, managing director of A Monnickendam Ltd, and chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry's diamonds, pearls and precious stones trade section, told the editor the inference that gem quality diamonds were being mass-produced in Russia was pure fabrication. A fortnight later, the paper published a further story, saying that the allegations had been described as "ridiculous, fatuous and insidious". Mr Michael Grantham, of De Beers, was quoted as denying that the company bought any synthetic gem quality diamonds from any source.

Mr Monnickendam told the Press Council the news item gave the false impression that, since gem diamonds could now be mass-produced, they were almost worthless. He asked for a further retraction or clarification which was refused.

Mr Stephen Boyd, chief assistant to the editor, said the paper stood by its story. De Beers had issued only a limited denial.

Borough poised to fight urban motorway plan

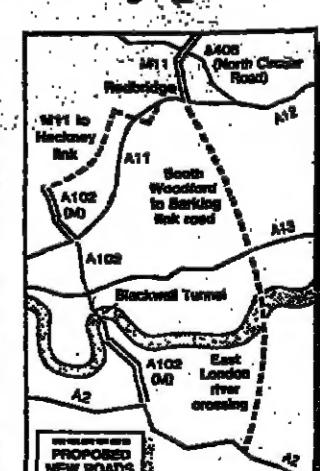
By Michael Daily
Transport Editor

A plan for a new motorway link between Hackney, east London, and the M11 is to be fought by Hackney eCouncil, which fears it will encourage unwanted through traffic and commuter cars into north-east London.

The four-mile motorway, due to be built by 1989 at a cost of about £100m, is seen by the Department of Transport as a boon which will bring vital new life to the declining local economy.

The road is also intended to carry traffic to and from an expanded Stansted airport, and to help to revitalize docklands.

Mr John Adams, a transport planner from London University, who will be giving evidence on Hackney's behalf at a public inquiry this week, said that Hackney's local roads would not be able to cope with the traffic the new road could bring, and the result would be "bigger



jams, lasting far more of the day".

The road and an alternative version planned by the Greater London Council would be a massive waste of public money, he said.

Parachutists hurt in crash on trees

Three parachutists jumping with the Red Devils free fall team crashed into trees when they were blown off course during a charity event at Aldershot, Hampshire, yesterday.

Mrs Ellie Howden was detained at the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, with a suspected broken pelvis. Mrs Patricia Thomas was also taken there but was released after a check. She had dangled from 40ft for half an hour.

The third jumper, Dr David Robertson, the prospective Labour parliamentary candidate for Chester, was uninjured.



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Reagan to tell Congress of moral duty to stop a second Cuba

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan is to make a rare address to a joint session of Congress on Wednesday in an attempt to persuade doubting Congressmen to support - or at least not actively oppose - his Administration's policy in Central America.

It will be only the ninth time in the past half century that a President has made such an appearance and his action is intended to dramatize the Administration's concern at the deteriorating situation in the region.

His address is the culmination of a huge lobbying campaign by senior officials who have been urging Congress to approve the Administration's request for increased military aid to El Salvador and not to blow the whistle on American covert support for right-wing insurgents fighting against the Sandinist Government in Nicaragua.

The campaign has included deep background briefings by Mr William Casey, the head of the CIA, and a guided CIA tour for a small group of Congressmen of the border area between Honduras and Nicaragua where the anti-Sandinist rebels are operating.

The message that the President will deliver will be a simple one. He will argue that Central America is the "front

line" and that the US has a "moral duty" to prevent the proliferation of Cuban-style regimes in the region.

One such regime - in Nicaragua - is already as much as the Administration can stomach. Last week Mr Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State, gave warning of the possible introduction to Nicaragua of modern fighter aircraft by Cuba or the Soviet Union and even Cuban combat troops.

If El Salvador fell to the left-wing guerrillas fighting against Salvadoran government forces then, so the Administration contends, the contagion would very quickly spread to Mexico and to Panama in the south.

To prevent this happening, the Reagan Administration argues that it must make the cost of interventionism for Nicaragua and Cuba as high as possible. This means giving increased military and economic support to El Salvador so that it can successfully combat the Nicaraguan and Cuban-backed insurgents. It also involves giving Nicaragua what one official described as "a taste of its own medicine" by encouraging the anti-Sandinist forces, known as *contras*, to sustain their hit-and-run tactics in outlying areas of the country.

However, the President will be met with considerable

scepticism on Capitol Hill where the memory of involvement in Vietnam has not completely evaporated. Some Congressmen, a relatively small minority, believe the US has no business getting involved in the region at all. They argue that the Administration's blundered determination to see the region's upheavals in East-West terms means that it is incapable of tackling the root causes of the problem - the social, political and economic injustices which have characterized Central America for decades.

A larger group accept the Administration's contention that Central America falls within its sphere of interest, but disagree with the role which the Administration believes the United States should play. In particular they feel US attempts to bolster the Salvadoran Government and its armed forces will be self-defeating unless they are accompanied by pressure on the regime to reach a political accommodation with the guerrillas.

This view is supported by official US assessments that it will take years before the ineffectual Salvadoran armed forces are capable of bringing the present situation under control. Some Congressmen doubt whether this will ever be

the case. However the most contentious issue at present is the covert aid which the US is giving to the Nicaraguan *contras*. This is not just because the assistance is felt to be in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Boland Amendment (which forbids aid to guerrillas "for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua") but also because it reeks of similar secret operations in South-east Asia during the 1960s. Such small beginnings can quickly get out of hand and culminate in huge US involvement.

Whatever its deep-felt concerns, however, Congress will be cautious in its response and will probably not let the President go away empty-handed. Legislators are aware that if they are seen to be tying the President's hands too tightly, he could lay the blame squarely on Congress in the event of El Salvador being overrun by the guerrillas.

So it seems likely that Congress will ultimately agree to most of what the Administration is asking in terms of increased military assistance for El Salvador, although probably with some conditions attached. But Congress will try to restrict as far as possible clandestine US activities in and around Nicaragua.



Winning smile: Corinne Hermes, who sang Luxembourg's winning entry *Si La Vie est un Cadeau* (If Life is a Gift) in the Eurovision song contest in Munich on Saturday night before a television audience estimated at 500 million.

Her song won 142 votes from the international jury, six more than Israel's entry sung by Ora Haza, Reuter reports. Third was Carola Haeggkvist of Sweden

with 126 votes. Britain's entry by the group Sweet Dreams came sixth.

Twenty countries entered songs and among those connected to the Eurovision network for the event was the Soviet Union which had no entry.

Apart from the 500 million viewers in 30 countries who watched the contest, held for the 28th year, the West German organizers said 200 million were listening on radio.

Brazilians unload arms planes

From Patrick Knight
São Paulo

Brazilian officials began unloading at the weekend light and heavy arms, ammunition, missiles, explosives and a dismantled aircraft from the four Libyan cargo planes impounded in Brazil a week ago. Most of the war material was of Soviet origin but there were also some American arms.

Tight security was imposed as the unloading of three Iluyshins began on Saturday at Manaus, in the Amazon basin, and of a C130 Hercules cargo aircraft at Recife airport. The operation is expected to be completed tomorrow. The Brazilian authorities fear that there might be booby traps on board the aircraft, which were en route to Nicaragua, when they were detained.

Libyan diplomats and crew members refused to witness the unloading of the aircraft.



Señor d'Escoto: Talk before it is too late.

Early this month, Nicaragua announced it was fighting some 2,000 well-armed right-wing exiles who had infiltrated from bases in Honduras in an operation run by the Honduran Army and the United States.

Since then, there has been a spate of warnings that Honduras and Nicaragua were drifting towards open war. Fears of a conflict between Honduras, the closest ally of the US in Central America, and left-wing Nicaragua have spurred fresh diplomatic efforts to bring peace to Central America.

Señor d'Escoto returned on Friday from a meeting of nine Latin American foreign ministers in Panama City, where they discussed the problems of the region and ways of ending the conflicts affecting three of Central America's six countries.

In Washington, spokesmen have declined to comment on the extent of US assistance to the right-wingers operating from Honduras, saying it was

Urgent talks plea by Managua

established practice not to comment on covert operations.

Señor d'Escoto said the

Panama City meeting had noted

that some of Central America's

problems required a bilateral

solution.

Both Honduras and the US

have so far rejected bilateral

talks on Nicaragua's insurgency

and high tension along the

border between the neighbours.

A communiqué issued after

the talks said they had provided

an opportunity for a "preliminary diagnosis" of the region's ills. But it provided no prescription for a cure.

● SAN SALVADOR: The

Salvadoran Government has

ordered the release of 11

political prisoners detained at

the Mariona prison, on the

outskirts of the capital, AP

reports.

Señor Marion Luis Velas-

quez, a member of the govern-

ment human rights commission

which coordinated the release,

said it was ordered, on Satur-

day, by the general command of

the Salvadoran armed forces.

Riddle of expelled spy 'who does not exist'

Moscow (Reuter) - Pravda said yesterday that a US vice-consul in Leningrad named as D Shorer had been caught spying and expelled from the country.

A lengthy report in the Communist Party daily said he had been trapped by KGB agents as he picked up material from a dead-letter box in the city.

It gave no indication of when the incident had taken place, and no official called Shorer appears in the diplomatic lists of the past five years.

The US Embassy said staff there had no recollection of a vice-consul with a name like Shorer working in the Leningrad consulate.

A spokesman had no comment to make on the report, particularly as it appeared to concern events which took place several years ago.

The report centred on alleged world-wide efforts by the US Central Intelligence Agency to recruit Soviet citizens as agents.

● ROME: Italy may be preparing to expel about 100 alleged Eastern European and Third World spies named in a dossier drawn up by counter-intelligence services according to the Florence paper *La Nazione* Reuter reports.

It appeared intended as a response to Washington's decision last week to throw out three Soviet officials on charges of spying.

The central figure in the report was a Russian named Boris who was said to have been recruited by the CIA while working as a development expert in Africa. On his return to Leningrad the CIA demanded he continue to provide information; but he confessed to the KGB and then served as a double agent.

Meanwhile, Mr Leonid Zamyanin, a senior Soviet foreign affairs expert, said relations between Moscow and Washington were unlikely to improve while President Reagan was in power.

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Rifkind off to Moscow for dialogue

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, flew to Moscow yesterday on the first ministerial visit to the Soviet Union for five years, for talks aimed at improving East-West relations. He will spend two days in Moscow and two days in Leningrad.

"I want to achieve a number of things", he said. "First to emphasize to them the absolute unity of the Western alliance and the need to ensure a proper defence of the people of the West. Second, to make it clear that we do recognize the Soviet Union has a legitimate right to guarantee its own security but that it cannot be brought about by the subjugation of its neighbours as in Afghanistan. Third, I want to try and to see if there is a possibility of proper realistic dialogue."

Mr Rifkind is also to plead for the release of Anatoly Shcharansky, the dissident. The names of those banned from politics were scheduled to appear in the official gazette within a week and the council would have a power of veto over any of the founders of the new parties until the first elections were held.

The council limited the scope of permitted political activity, banning all written or verbal comments attacking, praising or defending banned parties of members of them.

In its decree, the council also prohibited criticism or debate on any of its decisions, speeches by President Kenan Evren, or the activities of the martial law administration. Those banned from political activity were also banned from expressing their personal opinion on Turkey's past and future political and legal status, the decree said.

The bans on the former political leaders were seen as an attempt by the military to make a complete break with the past.

General Evren has been emphasizing this point in recent speeches and asking his people not to follow the lines of the old political parties.

Air apparent.



The most popular jetliner in the U.K. today is the Boeing 737. Seven U.K. airlines will carry 12 million passengers in 1983 alone. Forty million have flown this fleet since the first 737 was introduced. Over this period of time the 737 has compiled the best on-time record of any major fleet. Soon the even larger 737-300, with greater fuel efficiencies, more passenger comfort and even quieter performance characteristics will be available. It's one more way Boeing is working to keep air fares one of the world's best travel values.

BOEING
Getting people together.

Killer's accomplice to go to electric chair that took 10 minutes to work

From Our Own Correspondent, New York

The seventh American to die in the electric chair since 1976 was put to death on Friday night. It was grotesque. It took three separate jolts each of 1,900 volts over a 10-minutes period to kill the convicted murderer, John Louis Evans.

The affair has raised fresh controversy over the death penalty and provoked new calls for its abolition.

Evans' lawyer, Mr Russell Canan, prison officials and several journalists were at the execution. Evans was wearing white prison clothes when he was strapped into the Alabama electric chair. A skull cap fitted with electrodes was placed on his head.

The electrode on his left leg burnt through and fell off during the first 30-second jolt. Prison guards repaired it and reattached it after doctors said he was dead.

A second 30-second jolt was sent surging through his body. A puff of smoke and a burst of flame erupted from his left temple and leg. Doctors put stethoscopes on his chest; they said still were not certain he was dead.

The official observers became emotional at the macabre spectacle.

Mr Canan then appealed to the prisoner commissioner in Holman Prison for clemency from Governor George Wallace. Evans, he suggested, might have had some special resistance to electricity.

There was an open line from the prison to the governor, but there was no response to the appeal.

The third jolt was given at 8.40pm and four minutes later Evans was officially pronounced dead.

Mr Canan said: "John Evans was burnt alive tonight the state of Alabama... tortured tonight in the name of vengeance and in the guise of justice."

He added yesterday: "I hope that the method of execution will inspire the complete abolition of the death penalty because ritualized murder is barbaric in any form."

Evans, who once demanded his own execution, admitted murder and said at his trial that he would do it again. In a final statement he said: "I have no malice towards anyone. I have no hatred towards anyone."

His lawyers described him on the eve of his death as a man "at peace with himself and ready for anything that comes along".

He was the first Alabama prisoner to be put to death in 18 years and the seventh in America since the Supreme Court reinstated capital punishment in 1976.



Show of hands: Supporters greet Chancellor Bruno Kreisky after he had cast his vote yesterday in the Austrian election.

Protest at Sinai anniversary

Mubarak issues challenge to Shultz

From Robert Holloway, Cairo

President Mubarak of Egypt threw down a challenge at the weekend to Mr George Shultz, asserting that the American Secretary of State could not consider his maiden trip to the Middle East a success without obtaining a pledge from the Israelis to pull out of Lebanon.

He also brushed aside what looked like an attempt by President Reagan to belittle the importance of the Palestine Liberation Organization, stating that Egypt continued to regard the PLO as the Palestinians sole legitimate representative.

Mr Shultz is due in Cairo today at the start of a 10-day tour of the region seen here as a last-ditch attempt to salvage Mr Reagan's plan for Palestinian self-determination in association with Jordan.

Mr Mubarak said that Egypt has told the Palestinians to "live in reality" and cooperate with King Husain so that a new government is formed, they said, and this could take several weeks.

The analysts ascribed the losses of the centrist Progressive Party, which represents small sheep farmers and fishermen, to its weak performance in fighting inflation in Government.

The conservatives led their campaign with a tough anti-inflation programme and promises of tax cuts to stimulate the economy.

Three feminists representing the first all-woman party to stand in a European general election, were elected with 5.5 per cent of the vote.

ICELANDIC ELECTION

	Last Parlia- ment Seats	Per- cent of vote
Independent Party	29	22.52
Progressive Party	14	17
People's Alliance	10	11
Social Democrats	8	10
New Social Dem	4	0
Feminists	3	0
		5.5

Iceland fails to find poll victor

Reykjavik (Reuters) - Mr Gunnar Thoroddsen, Iceland's outgoing Prime Minister, yesterday urged political parties to form a majority government after general elections which failed to produce a clear winner.

Mr Thoroddsen, who is retiring from politics at the age of 71, said on radio that Iceland's economic crisis was so severe that it could not afford to have a weak government or fresh elections.

No single party won a majority in Saturday's elections



Masculine support: Sigríður Duna Kristmundsdóttir, elected MP on a feminist ticket in Iceland, hears the results watched by her husband.

Swiss call time on Hongkong

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Stung by what they regard as outright provocation, leading Swiss watch manufacturers have taken action to stop a display of watches from Hongkong in premises immediately behind the hall housing the annual European Watch and Jewelry Exhibition in Basle.

A court decision is expected today on the Swiss companies' submission that some of the Hongkong watches are imitations of high-priced Swiss watches with famous names. Some 20 different models from Hongkong were seized by police on Thursday.

At last year's exhibition, the Hongkong exporters were refused display space, but allowed to show their wares privately to prospective customers in a room closed to members of the public. This year the exhibition organizers were under pressure to refuse Hongkong a stand.

Hongkong is now the leading exporter of lower-priced watches, especially quartz ones. Swiss sales of watch components to Hongkong last year were worth £150m, more than four times the value of the colony's watch exports to Switzerland.

The Swiss action reflects the manufacturers' anger and frustration at the growing number of cheap imitations of Swiss prestige watches emanating mainly from Far Eastern countries, including South Korea and Taiwan.

Iraq claims big Iran push fails

Baigdad (Reuters) - General Abdal-Jabbar Shanshai, Iraq's military chief of staff, claims Iran has failed to occupy an inch of Iraqi territory despite massing 120,000 of its best troops to break through into the Misan province earlier this month.

In a television interview, he warned Iraq that any new attack on Iraqi territory would be crushed ruthlessly. Iraq claims nearly 15,000 Iranian troops were killed in the offensive.

to the 60-member Althing (Parliament), and the composition of a new coalition was uncertain.

Six parties contested the election in which the main issues were an annual inflation rate of more than 100 per cent, a weak currency and problems in the fishing industry.

The ruling coalition of centrists, Socialists and Communists lost four seats, while the opposition conservative Independence Party (IP) gained one to remain the biggest party

The analysts said the most likely combination would be a coalition of Independents and Progressives and even that could be achieved only through tough negotiations.

Since no single party could claim victory, the present Government is not obliged to resign though the analysis said M Thoroddsen was likely to step down in a few days.

President Vigdís Finnbogadóttir would then probably ask him to stay on as caretaker Prime Minister until a new government is formed, they said, and this could take several weeks.

The analysts ascribed the losses of the centrist Progressive Party, which represents small sheep farmers and fishermen, to its weak performance in fighting inflation in Government.

The conservatives led their campaign with a tough anti-inflation programme and promises of tax cuts to stimulate the economy.

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Mintoff meets opposition after MPs end boycott

From Our Correspondent, Valletta

Mr Dom Mintoff, Malta's Prime Minister, and Dr Eddie Fenech Adami, leader of the Nationalist Party, have held their first reported meeting in a year after the opposition party recently ended a boycott of Parliament.

The meeting, on Thursday, comes after discussions between the ruling Malta Labour Party and the Nationalists after the latter's members took their oaths of office before the House of Representatives on March 29. The house is due to meet again today for its first sitting since then.

The Nationalist group entered parliament after a 15-month boycott to secure reforms in electoral and broadcasting laws. In the last elections, in December 1981, the Nationalists received an absolute majority of seats in Parliament.

After taking their oath of office on March 29, the Nationalist members walked out of Parliament in protest against a debate on Malta's relations with Europe, and the presence of broadcasting staff in the House for a transmission of the debate on all broadcasting media.

The smoothness with which the MFO now operates contrasts with the controversy surrounding its birth, with many countries reluctant to earn Arab disapproval by joining and others suspicious of America's motives in using troops from the crack 82nd Airborne Division to form the bulk of its predominant contingent.

The record of the first year of the largest peace-keeping operation outside the auspices of the UN illustrates the underlying viability of the 1979 treaty between Israel and Egypt.

Signor Fanfani should therefore be ready for his call on President Pertini on Friday at the latest to inform him of his Government's resignation. He is not expected to wait for a vote finally on the budget estimate.

The Administration has been doomed since the Socialists, the second largest partner in the four-party coalition after the Christian Democrats, announced on Friday that they intended to force an election by withdrawing their support. However, like the other partners, they wish to avoid being seen as solely responsible for the dissolution of parliament.

Senator Fanfani himself is understandably angry at the conduct of his principal allies. He was called back to the prime

ministership on December 1, after 20 years, and gave up the comfortable post of the Senate's presiding officer.

Five months later, he is about to lose office but, he feels the period was not without success, including a long sought agreement on labour costs, and approval of the budget estimate.

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Important local government elections are due on June 26, and the Socialists feel that voting in the general election should take place on the same day. The Christian Democrats differ.

the 'Socialists' decision to abandon him. He has to wait because Monday is a public holiday and on Tuesday and Wednesday Dr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, will be in Italy and on Tuesday evening the Senate has to vote finally on the budget estimate.

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onstration, with enthusiasm little dampened by the weather. Significantly, there were supporters from the whole spectrum of Belgian politics, proof that the anti-nuclear movement in the country is broadly based and is not the exclusive preserve of the left. Nevertheless, it was obvious that the movement is far from being able to rely on unanimous support in the country.

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Key test for Social Democrats

Portuguese go to the polls today

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon

The Portuguese people vote today in general election forced on them before time because of the collapse of the centre-right coalition which governed during three years of deepening economic crisis.

Despite a poor record in office, what happens to the Social Democrats, the main partners in that coalition, will be the key question the voters have to answer.

A lacklustre campaign – especially by the Social Democrats – with poorly attended meetings for all the parties made it unlikely the Socialists would obtain the more than 42 per cent needed for a majority in the 250-seat Parliament, thus obliging them to attempt to

form a coalition with the Social Democrats.

Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, ended his campaigning here on Saturday night calling for a "national consensus" to tackle Portugal's economic crisis. But he did not fill Lisbon's largest square.

All the parties stopped campaigning before the midnight deadline because they judged they could not compete with the evening's Eurovision song contest. In an atmosphere of disillusionment with the country's politicians the recently formed "25 of April Association," now grouping about 1,500 officers who took part in the April 1974 revolution, are now facing a test.

Dr Soares has given warning that he foresees up to two months of negotiations over a coalition because of the likely crisis today's vote could provoke among the Social Democratic leaders.

Sebastião Francisco Pinto Belo, the caretaker Prime Minister, said at the weekend he

wanted to be relieved of office in a month. President Enes has only limited powers to hasten the coalition-building if the Social Democratic leaders insist on bargaining.

Professor Carlos Mota Pinto, the man put in to lead the Social Democrats during the elections has his own future at issue in tonight's results.

Prophets of doom: Portugal has had 14 governments ranging from Communist to Conservative since the 1974 coup which ended nearly half a century of Fascist dictatorship. Reuter reports: "Today will be the tenth time since then that voters have been called to the polls."

(Leading article, page 11)

Twists in Poland's politics of food

From Roger Boyes

Warsaw

Food is a high politics in Poland. In the past when food prices have risen, regimes have fallen and sometimes it seems as if there is more political volatility in a meat queue than in the Communist Party Central Committee.

Small wonder then that Polish and Western observers have been both fascinated and confused by the latest twists and turns in the politics of food. Mr Jerzy Wojciech, the much-resigned Agriculture Minister, has resigned because of "fatigue". A new anti-inflation programme entails the taxation of farmers. Warsaw bakers complain that unless they can raise the price of bread – kept artificially low for political reasons – they will go bankrupt. Rumours abound of a reduction in the meat ration from next year.

What is going on? On the surface the food economy seems to be ticking over adequately. Indeed supplies appear to have improved in the past year. Western estimates of grain production suggest that the picture has not radically changed since last year's record crop, thanks to a mild winter and early spring. Based on winter sowings, Poland should produce 19.8 million tonnes of grain compared to 21.2 million last year.

But problems are lurking away behind the figures. The immediate question is how to persuade the farmer to sell more of his produce to the state. Only a small fraction of Poland's grain crop was actually given to the state (and therefore the state shops).

The farmer does not trust the Government and he does not trust the zloty. He has plenty of money at present but nothing to spend it on – there's not enough fertilizer or machinery to soak up his income.

The reason why Mr Wojciech resigned, informed observers say, is bound up with this dilemma. The Government has set itself two main priorities:

Fugitive caught

Warsaw (AP) – The Polish authorities announced yesterday the demolition of Jozef Piontak, one of five fugitive Solidarity leaders, who met this month with Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned union.

PAP news agency said Mr Piontak was taken into police custody in his hometown of Wroclaw. A search of the flat in which he was hiding uncovered "anti-state" documents and large sums of Polish and foreign money.

during this austerity period to feed the nation and to beat inflation. But one way of beating inflation, according to the Government's financial experts, is to soak up the zloties in the private sector above all the farmers' zloties.

The various mooted possibilities – a land tax or a generalized or specific farmers' income tax – have scared the farmers at precisely the time when confidence should have been built up. Mr Wojciech, who had won the trust of farmers by resisting any idea of forced grain sales to the state and who had favoured a "constitutional" amendment guaranteeing the right to own and farm land, was clearly put in a difficult position. Extra taxes discourage production.

Feminist leader loses extradition fight

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Ginny Fost, the California feminist leader, will make her last appearance in a Los Angeles Court today before being extradited to Louisiana to face murder charges in connection with the death of an Argentine businessman 17 years ago.

Last week the California Supreme Court rejected her request for a hearing as part of her efforts to avoid being extradited, and last week her counsel conceded that it was not in her best interests to continue challenging extradition to Jefferson Parish, Louisiana.

Mr Robert Tuller, her lawyer, now says she intends to go to Louisiana and begin the trial in

Senators to step up trade war

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The US Senate is expected to vote shortly on a Bill which, if approved, would allow the Administration to make use of wheat stocks held in reserve for famine relief as a means of subsidizing commercial food exports by American farmers.

Such a move would signal a new phase in the agricultural trade war which has been brewing between the US and the European Community. Both sides have accused each other of unfairly subsidizing food exports.

The measure is contained in the Agricultural Export Equity and Market Expansion Act, otherwise known as "The Helms Bill" after Senator Jesse Helms, chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, who has been urging the Administration to take a tough line with the Europeans on the issue of export subsidies.

The Bill also contains a

number of other provisions which are directed at the European Community's common agricultural policy. They include the mandatory export of 150,000 tons of dairy products a year and the use of up to half of the revenue from such sales to subsidize other agricultural exports.

Under the terms of the Bill, the administration could make use of up to 1,500,000 tonnes of grain held in reserve for emergency assistance to countries hit by famine. The security wheat reserve was established by the Carter Administration in 1980. The wheat held in the famine relief reserve is worth between \$400m and \$500m (up to £320m).

The new measure would enable farmers to obtain cheap grain from the famine reserve and then sell it overseas at commercial rates. "They are

proposing to use a hunger relief programme as ammunition in the agricultural trade war," said Mr Nick Mottorni, an official from Bread for the World, a leading relief organization.

A number of relief organizations have mounted a campaign to have the provision amended before the Bill is approved by the full Senate. But it is an uphill battle for them as the Bill has the support of most farm organizations as well as many senators. It was easily approved by the Senate agriculture committee in March.

Paradoxically, however, the main ally of the Bill's opponents may turn out to be the Reagan Administration. Although broadly sympathetic with the Bill's aims, the Administration does not want to escalate the trade war with Europe before the Williamsburg economic summit at the end of next month.



Down on the farm: Princess Anne admiring a pear as she chats with Mr Shoji Nohji at his farm yesterday at the start of her visit to Japan.

Princess's farmhouse tea

Utsunomiya, Japan – Princess Anne visited a farm house near Utsunomiya about 60 miles north of Tokyo yesterday to have a first-hand look at the life of Japanese farmers.

Accompanied by her husband Captain Mark Phillips, she arrived in Tokyo on Saturday for a week-long visit to attend the opening performance of the Royal Ballet's tour of Japan.

The royal couple visited the home of Mr Shoji Nohji, aged 37, where they were given Japanese tea. They drove to Nikko, a hot-spring resort known for the sixteenth-century Tosho-gu shrine built by the press corps. Dressed in a lemon shirt and apricot rompers he crawled, stood, gurgled, smiled, said something that might pass for "Dada", and otherwise delighted his parents with a sense of meaning.

The royal visitors moved freely among the crowd before meeting tribal elders inside the meeting house.

Prince William took the spotlight on Sunday. Making his first public appearance of the tour, 10-month-old Prince started before the 100 cameras of the press corps. Dressed in a lemon shirt and apricot rompers he crawled, stood, gurgled, smiled, said something that might pass for "Dada", and otherwise delighted his parents with a sense of meaning.

The editor believes General Zia has been buoyed in his political ambitions by his foreign visits since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, including his meetings with the leaders of the United States, China and the Soviet Union as well as by "the improvement in ties with India".

Several other political observers do not agree, however. They assert that General Zia will not quit his "military constituency", and will not risk any political role for himself.

Difficulties of Maoris given royal sympathy

From W. P. Reeves
Wellington

It was a day steeped in Maori culture and tradition for the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday when they were entertained at Te Poho O Rawiri Marae in Gisborne.

Under cloudless skies representatives of tribes and schools of the east coast presented *hakas* and action songs on the lawns in front of the carved meeting house.

Responding to speeches of welcome, the Prince began with a greeting in Maori, a gesture which delighted the crowd. He went on to talk about the problems of adjustment and adaptability in a complex and technological society, difficulties of special relevance to the Maori people, particularly the young as they moved from traditional rural areas.

"Today we live in an era of bewildering change which makes adaption to modern conditions extremely hard," the Prince said. "Developments in technology and in industrial methods, together with the spread of urbanization and all that that means, have helped to wrench us from the sheet anchor of our past, from culture and traditional skills and those things which help to provide us with a sense of meaning."

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Zia 'sallies forth into political arena'

From Hasen Akhtar
Islamabad

In a bylined front-page news analysis yesterday the editor of Islamabad's only English daily, *The Muslim*, said General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler since July 1977, has embarked on a three stage political plan leading to his emergence as an acceptable political leader by March 1984. Pakistan has been ruled for most of its 35-year history by Army chiefs.

Mr Musahid Hussain, the editor, recalled General Zia's recent "Civic Jalsa" – another name for restricted public meetings – in the interior of Sind and at Gujranwala in the heartland of the Punjab, and observed: "This is definitely a new style of politics which the President has embarked on after being firmly in the saddle for six years."

"The President seems to be seriously entering the political arena as one of the options available to him in the near future."

He said General Zia had decided to "discard the intention to give the country a khaki-coloured constitution – one that would provide a permanent constitutional role for the armed forces in running the country".

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Tonight on Channel 4, programmes to make you sit up.



8.00 Henry Cooper's Golden Belt.

Our Envoy watches the best young amateurs fight their way to the top.

9.00 Vietnam.

A 12 part documentary that shows both sides of the messy conflict that could have become World War III. It studies the anti-war movements as well as the battles.

10.00 St. Elsewhere.

Light relief after Vietnam, a hospital drama with the kind of sick humour.

See for yourself on Channel 4.

4

SPECTRUM

When applied to sport, the frozen moment of a single photograph can analyse the psyche and anatomize technique. Even the humblest weekend player can learn from Borg's footwork and Mrs King's balance. These words and pictures are from a forthcoming book by Catherine Bell, the editor of *Tennis* magazine, and the sports photographer Roy Peters

Passing shots

John McEnroe

Wimbledon 1982

McEnroe is improvising a volley. His style is no style. It's instantly recognisable, and as hard to grasp as all those dinks and chips he's always hitting. He dangles the racket, drags the head lower than his wrist, waves it away from his body, jumps at the ball, does all the things you're not supposed to do. McEnroe makes nonsense of the usual geographic descriptions of grips - Eastern, Western, Continental. He holds the racket whichever way he wants. His grip here is a little higher on the racket handle than textbooks would advise, but this gives him extra feel and flexibility - "wristiness". In spite of his vocal aggression, John's always been a gentle player, a defector of volleys and precise placer of ground strokes. He's 5ft 11in tall and weighs around 165 pounds, but he often gives an impression of frailty. He's prone to injury, a young man whose physical and mental condition are interrelated and finely tuned.



Billie Jean King

Birmingham 1982

If all the tennis players who ever lived were wiped from human memory and only Billie Jean King remained, you could reconstruct from the perfection of her technique the complete competitor. Here Mrs King is running into a backhand volley, her finest shot. Volleying is the heart of

aggressive, intelligent tennis, and no one, man or woman, ever volleyed better than Billie Jean, or ever understood so well the aesthetic and tactical possibilities of this beautiful stroke. Today the arid strategies of topspin have forced everyone back to the baseline and taken away the impulse to move forward.



Martina Navratilova

Wimbledon 1982

Miss Navratilova is on her way out of the Centre Court after beating Chris Lloyd and winning her third Wimbledon singles title.

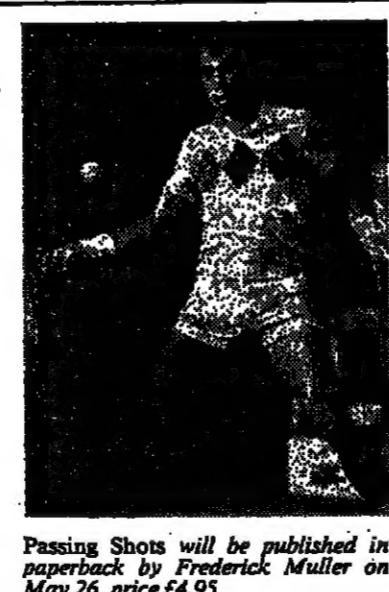
The flowers are an equivocal intrusion. They remind us that the woman athlete remains a woman first. Most of her life Martina has been caught in this dilemma, for in every respect but sheer muscle power she plays tennis exactly like a man. Our culture won't give her the freedom to do this unless she makes regular symbolic gestures asserting her femininity. So she dyes her hair blonde and wears make-up.

Once on the tennis court Miss Navratilova must forget all these gestures and try to win through strength and intimidation.

Ivan Lendl

Paris 1982

Ivan Lendl resembles a marionette temporarily detached from the puppet master. He's about to strike his fearsome forehand on the loose red clay of the Stade Roland Garros. Only man of great strength can hold the racket like this. Lendl's Continental grip almost breaks the wrist coming under and over a high bouncing ball and whipping it with topspin. Lendl's personality invites persiflage; he's proud and inflexible, a high-cheeked Slav from the industrial heart of Czechoslovakia. Justice dictates that this sometimes pompously upright youth should be caught by the camera in a most ridiculous position.



Passing Shots will be published in paperback by Frederick Muller on May 26, price £4.95

The greatest little railway in the West

MOREOVER Miles Kington

Great Little Journeys

8: Paddington to Old Oak Common

Although only a mile or two in length, the line from Paddington to Old Oak Common runs through some of the most interesting industrial scenery in London. Jos Pinter's Biscuit Factory, the Nu-Quik Tyre Change Depot, The Harrow Road Jeans Mart, Albert Spaniard's Wig and Mask Theatrical Second-Hand Exchange - all these line the route, as a memory of Britain's ever-changing role in world affairs. They are all now, unfortunately, closed.

The line was originally built to take workers from their homes in Paddington to their places of employ at Old Oak Common, or vice versa, and was planned by Isambard

Kingdom Brunel as part of his grandiose scheme whereby travellers could go by train to Bristol, embark in the Great Britain to go to America, and travel on by the world's first all-metal airship, the Royal Western, to the town of Brunel, Pennsylvania, which he planned as the world's first steam-powered civic centre.

At Paddington Station, built by Brunel himself, with the help of 40,000 Irishmen, I inquire of the platform for the train to Old Oak Common. A friendly Caribbean employee points, and moments later I am sitting in the comfortable puitus of a first class carriage, still stamped BR in memory of Brunel Railways.

As we move out of Paddington, so calmly that one scarcely notices it, a voice is heard over the loudspeaker. "Hm. Ha. Yes. This is the guard speaking. Near Reading I am honoured by a visit from the guard

Bath Spa, stopping at Reading. Thank you. Yes. Ha."

Many passengers, like myself, start up from their seats at the discovery that we are on the wrong train, and moments later we pass Old Oak Common at about 60 mph. It appears that it is now the custom to announce the destination of the train after its departure, to promote ticket sales among those who are taken hundreds of miles out of their way. But philosophically I sit down to enjoy the scenery of the line which was driven by Brunel with fanatical energy through such suburbs as Ealing, West Drayton, and a place whose name I did not catch, but which boasts the Second-Hand Piano Foundry, perhaps built by Brunel himself.

Near Reading I am honoured by a visit from the guard

old engines, a new voice greets us over the loudspeaker. "Hello. Um. This is the Buffet Attendant. The buffet is now open in the middle of the train for the sale of light refreshments, snacks and drinks. Thank You." Immediately, all my neighbours arise and form a queue stretching for three carriages.

They seem to fall into three groups. Those reading the newspaper and hitting their children over the head when they become noisy. Those listening to popular music on their headphones, which allow the drum beats to be heard two carriages away. And those business persons studying documents called Export Market Feasibility Studies.

Near Didcot, whose museum now houses many of Brunel's

adorned with dust, no doubt the very same dust excavated by Brunel's men these many years ago. Fields on either side, then more fields, and, round the corner, different fields, though very similar at first sight to the previous fields. Great country carriages.

Very soon we arrive in Bath Spa, an ancient country town built by Brunel for the comfort and relaxation of people escaping from London to take the baths, which have now been closed. I enquire of a friendly employee how I should reach Old Oak Common. Why, sir, he says, you must go to Paddington and then change. He indicates a train lying waiting and pretty soon I am aboard and heading for, as it turns out, Weymouth, the seaside town built by Brunel.

We are now going through the most tremendous scenery, which it is just possible to make out through the windows which have been smoked grey and

Chris Lloyd

Wimbledon 1982

Left: Everything is excluded from this portrait of Chris Lloyd. There's no ball, no racket, no sense of place. It's difficult even to say which stroke is about to be played.

Chris is shorn of glamour, nearly the pure athlete that part of her always wanted to be. Her hair's dampened down with sweat, her face is boyish. The modest earrings are a gesture to fashion, to the well-groomed modern woman, she'll change back into in the dressing room.

Mrs Lloyd looks like herself as a young girl; those wide and steely eyes would fix an opponent and will the victory. For several years almost all women players were afraid of her.

Growing up as a famous person Chris developed a personality at once reserved and sociable, vulnerable and calculating, introspective yet immediately affable. She can express a cynical wit, and in the next breath, a cosily conventional sentimentality.

She likes to be called "Chrissie", an incongruously dainty name for a woman so fundamentally tough.

Tennis is a game of recurring crises - again and again you'll see this fearful look in a player's eyes as the future hangs on a split second.

Above right: Chris invented this backhand drive. Her position calls to mind golf or cricket. Her balance is perfect - right leg



braced against the body rotated through high and controlled. Unlike Jimmy Connors or Borg, she doesn't release her left hand at any time during the shot. This is because her whole manner of execution is more static, and there's no room for improvisation in movement. Mrs Lloyd usually dictates the tempo of play so well that she is seldom caught having to change her mind at the last minute, so a gallery of stills will show her hitting exactly the same stroke thousands of times. She won many tournaments because her backhand was absolutely reliable; she learned new strokes and different strategies but it was always there to fall back on. Every great champion has a certain way of hitting the ball which is a signature. This is how Chris signed herself into history. Chris signed herself into history.

Bjorn Borg



balance have detached his left hand from the racket; his legs are caught half way into that step, which will bring him around on the baseline to see what's happened to his shot and to prepare for a reply. Although Borg's eyes are shut he's always known where the ball is. This picture shows very clearly the points in Borg's physique which made him the ideal tennis player: broad shoulders, muscles bursting out of his shirt on his serving arm, narrow hips, perfectly muscled legs. In 1982, after 15 years of constant tennis, Borg left the game suddenly. He never publicly discussed his troubles, he never complained. He simply became indifferent. The mastery, the elemental dominance, will never come back.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No. 45)

ACROSS

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PROFILE: Iris Murdoch

FINDINGS

A weekly series reporting
on scientific research:
EXPLORATION

Adudadus do
very nicely
in Greenland

Along the cold fringe of East Greenland, any young Briton is likely to be known to the locals as *adudadu*, the term which is entirely complimentary, dates back to the British explorer Gino Watkins, who hunted among the ice floes in these parts, introducing himself to the locals with a formal "How do you do?" The greeting was turned quizzically into a noun and has stuck ever since. Since Watkins's day (he was drowned after falling out of his kayak), there have been a number of *adudadus* from the British School Exploration Society and other expeditions undertaking projects and exploring the same magnificent arctic wilderness for bona fide scientific reasons.

The other day, as my dog team pulled to a panting halt in the centre of a seafaring village north of Angmagssalik, I met a group of wind-bronzed young *adudadus* led by Mr Ray Ward, economics teacher at Kingston Grammar School. They had been out on the fast glaciers and snow-choked valleys for several weeks measuring the depths of snow to discover the potential for hydroelectric schemes.

It must have been clear to them that lifestyles have changed in Greenland since the innocent days of Gino Watkins, and the honest Greenlander might now reply "Not very well, thank you" to his polite *adudadu*. Brigitte Bardot and a host of other conservationist-minded folk have, they feel, ruined the international market for seal skins, which is the mainstay of many a local economy in Greenland. Alcoholism is a severe problem, and, in a community where rifles are as common as walking sticks, the murder rate is climbing alarmingly. There is some political pressure to return "to the old values", but the era of the video, of smart fashion and the cordless telephone is not established.

Taking to the air

A new way of exploring hostile ground covered by ice and cut by fast-flowing rivers will be tried out this summer by an expedition that plans to combine the merits of canoes and micro-light aircraft. An international team, led by Mr Paul Vender-Molen, a British research engineer and widely experienced canoeist, is to make a south-to-north crossing of Iceland, navigating the full length of the Jokulsa River that pours from the Vatnajokull glacier.

The explorers will arrive in July at the point on the Iceland coast where the first settlers set foot in AD 842. From a lake in the shape of the glacier, kept from freezing by geothermal warmth, the powered hang-glider, fitted with flaps and flown by Mr Gerry Breen, will survey the surface of the glacier, while canoe explorers penetrate beneath the ice. Then follows a descent into the crater of the Askja volcano and a fast trip down the wild waters of the river, shooting a 178-foot-high waterfall by attaching the canoes to the undercarriage of the micro-light aircraft. The neutral will become the aero-hydrofoil. Mr Vender-Molen confidently declared: "Finance for the project is coming from Britain, and France and funds will be made."

With alpine-style

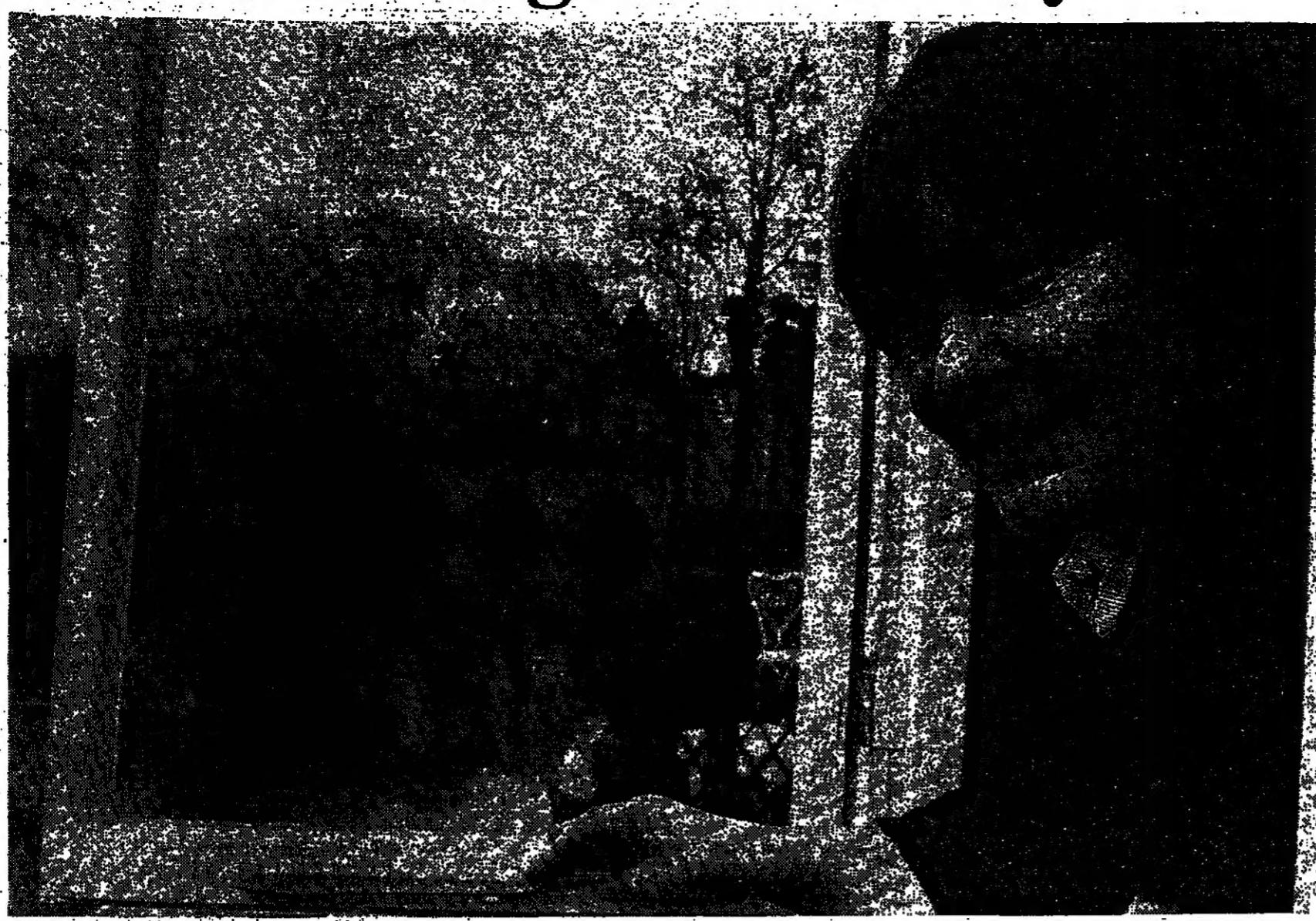
K2 may rank as only the second-highest mountain in the world, but it has the reputation of being by far the hardest of the 14 8,000-metre peaks to climb. No British expedition has ever succeeded on it, and no one has managed to make an "alpine-style" ascent. Doug Scott's strong nine-man team has set out, sponsored by the Mount Everest Foundation and the British Mountaineering Council, to achieve both these aims. "It is very steep, remote and unquestionably a harder proposition than Everest," said Scott, who should know, having climbed Everest by its south-west face and taken part in 17 Himalayan expeditions, including two attempts on K2.

Formation diving

Beneath the hotels and pleasure palaces of Grand Bahama lies an exquisite flooded labyrinth known as the Lucayan Caverns, home of the rare *Speleocentrus lucayanus*, a crustacean thought to be extinct 250 million years ago. The caverns are to be the target for an expedition of cave divers which will include Mr Rob Palmer, of Bristol, who is expert in the exploration of the flooded "Blue Holes" in the Bahamas. The expedition is approved by the Grand Bahama Government. He described the caverns as "incredibly spectacular", with pristine underwater formations that will be vulnerable to haphazard or careless exploration. "It is only about 60 feet down; five miles of passages which have not been completely explored, filled with the most beautiful limestone shapes." The Bahamas National Trust, however, rightly banned anyone from going into the caves. With the rapid spread of interest in scuba diving, the trust is concerned that the fragile environment could be ruined. The expedition will plot the caverns and suggest suitable management plans.

Ronald FAULK

Crusading in a fantasy world



Iris Murdoch publishes *The Philosopher's Pupil* on Thursday. It is her twenty-first novel. Her first *Under the Net* was published in 1954. *The Sea, The Sea* (1978) won her the Booker Prize for fiction.

First we were to meet in Steeple Aston. Her place. Then we were to meet in London. My place. Next there was the question of a French trip. Not for me, unfortunately. Finally we compromised on Salisbury. By kind permission of Mr and Mrs Bayley, her hosts for the weekend, the widow of a distinguished artist.

Iris Murdoch, married John Bayley in 1956. He is Walton Professor of English Literature and a Fellow of St Catherine's College, Oxford.

I was sorry to miss Steeple Aston. In particular, the romantically wild garden through which John Bayley draws paths with a lawnmower. I would have liked to see, for myself, the greenhouse wherein sits the tank in which Iris Murdoch luxuriates, watched over by a classical bust.

Water is a pervasive theme in many of the Murdoch novels. In early books such as *The Bell* a lake casts an almost magic presence over the action. In *The Sea, The Sea* it is even more central. In *The Philosopher's Pupil* much of the action, including the ghastly denouement, takes place at a once Roman spa.

As it turns out, the house in Salisbury is built, English cottage turned Venetian palazzo, right over the deep waters of the River Avon. Professor Bayley regrets that they have not yet swum there. But the regret is tinged by confidence in the future. Sitting above the fiercely swirling water, Iris Murdoch looks a very pretty person. Huge bright blue eyes and child-like complexion. A china cat.

She wears a blue and white blouse with a ruff. Not the expected philosopher's uniform.

Iris Murdoch was for 15 years a lecturer in Philosophy at St Anne's College, Oxford. She has published three books of philosophy: *Sartre, Romantic Rationalist*, *The Sovereignty of Good* and *The Fire and the Sun*.

Two informants had tried to give me a descriptive preview. One had suggested someone "kindly, like a philosopher and not at all like a wicked author". The second saw her a perfect reflection of her novels: "like a character out of Hieronymus Bosch - the very nicest character". On the whole I am inclined to agree with the first estimate. Though it must depend on one's image of a philosopher. The *Philosopher* of the new novel is a man, John Robert Razov. He has, in his creator's words, "despaired of philosophy".

Who could fathom Plato's mind? Unless one is a genius

philosophy is a mug's game. There were not even any books any more. All the books were inside him now. Even the familiar act of reading had been taken from him. It had been his fate, not to be interested in anything except everything. If he could live another hundred years, could time reverse his sense and lead him gently into a precious clarity? As it was, he saw through every notion that he had ever had, the insights won by a sustained asceticism appeared to him now as so much rather nasty stuff which he had made up out of nothing. Artists have beauty and nature at their side, but a philosopher must contain his world inside his head until it is unified, clarified... until he can become a god... or else perceive that all is nothing.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S PUPIL

The words echo Miss Murdoch's reported view that philosophy is almost impossibly difficult. The Iris Murdoch who sits above the waters of the Avon denies any relationship to her tragic catalyst. (The only character Miss Murdoch admits to drawing

from life is the very human dog in her latest book.) Philosophy is difficult, she admits. Particularly her sort which does not divide the intellect from the will. Much recent philosophy sees things of the intellect as "clear and hard and factual" while the will and the emotions are "peripheral and unclear" and that is where the religious instinct is presumed to lie. She says rather regrettably, "I've gone along my own road: I'm really very separate now from Oxford philosophers, which is a pity in a way.... The excitement of discussing philosophy has passed out of my life..." Not however out of her mind, nor out of her books, nor even, as a matter of fact, entirely out of her life.

In November, 1982, Iris Murdoch gave the Gifford Lectures in Edinburgh with the title

"Metaphysics as a guide to Morals".

It is inevitable that any discussion with Iris Murdoch on philosophy soon leads to what would generally be called a discussion of religion. Having discovered that I am "croyant", a certain freedom seems to enter her conversation. She does not believe in God, "a personal God", which is why Buddhism has such an appeal for her. She does believe in "spiritual change". Christ is no more than a prophet. But the Christian mythology is, in her opinion, very important as "a mode of understanding". The religious dimension is essential. Here she bewails the lack of religion in China and, indeed, in England now. She cites as very dangerous the modern notion "that good and evil can be blurred" and that we should learn to accept the dark side of our natures. She says that "the absolute difference of good and bad" is almost a definition of religion. She pictures human beings "stretched out between these things. So one's always in movement."

To me this brilliantly de-

scribes the effect her novels produce. The characters seem to walk on a tight rope, with only darkness below and no particular end in view. Yet sustained by the very act of staying on and, as Miss Murdoch says, constrained to be always in movement. Our conversation, therefore, moves to the novelist. Though in a sense any attempt to separate novelist and philosopher is

humiliating the information that I have written one novel to rival hers in length and another inspired by the story of Anna Karenina, I am rewarded by an encouraging "Well done!" Novel writing, it is clear, is a matter of constant hard work and hard thought. Inspiration is another matter altogether and cannot be profitably discussed.

"Hard reflection" is the way she describes the early planning stage for a new novel. By the time this stage is over, every chapter is created in note form, every character moulded. And, as a crowning nod, given names. Characterization and the shifting relationships between a fairly large cast of characters are the meat of Iris Murdoch novels.

She likes "a wide lens", distrust-

ing the novelist's tendency to concentrate on one or two characters whose point of view thus dominates the whole work. *The Philosopher's Pupil*, for example, although pivoting on the relationship between master and pupil, also moves its axis on to other characters. Indeed, the book is some way forward before it becomes clear that George, the pupil, has no worthwhile existence outside the sphere of his teacher, John Robert Razov.

And it is only gradually that John Robert himself takes command of the centre of the stage. Other themes, notably the death of one child set against the continued existence of his cousin, are allowed to seem more important than they turn out to be.

Again, a kind of delaying tactic which goes counter to most modern writing, in which an immediate impact is sought.

But this is part of the Murdoch game. The eye of perception alters continually, subtly. There are tricks, red herrings. Even the God-like author does not get it right all the time. A described action may be modified by the word "probably". Besides this, the flow of the story is often interrupted by a narrator. Miss Murdoch says this is to make it easier to do some moralizing and also to give another perception to the story.

The Sea, The Sea is notable for an enthralling opening section which is immediately denied:

"I had written the above, destined to be the opening paragraph of my memoirs, when something happened which was so extraordinary and so horrible that I cannot bring myself to describe it."

With such teasing in mind, it is interesting to hear Miss Murdoch talk admiringly about the virtues of the "straightforward" novel: My suggestion that her novels are as straightforward as an eel is countered with the advice that "There are a hundred ways to tell a straight tale".

Raising the subject, I am answered by the unarguable point that "the entry of a child into any situation changes the whole situation". Besides she admits cheerfully to enjoying creating children and "to having a very nice child" in the book she's writing at the moment.

Yet again, I'm struck by the gleam of excitement. Another book in progress, more creation.

More reaching to something beyond the everyday. Art, in her view, is one of the best ways of getting to the meaning of life. True art, that is, good art. For, as Plato pointed out, art can be a terrible trickster...

But before we return inevitably to "religion and morals" - Iris Murdoch's own summary of her major concerns - I want to stay with the everyday a moment longer. What are her views on politics, for example, and the changing role of women? It sounds terribly dull, even to my

ears, but we persevere. She used to vote Labour but now finds herself out of tune with modern politics. More particularly, she is a very convinced European, feeling vital to Britain's interests "politically, spiritually and commercially."

Easier she had responded to my half suggestion that her vision of life might be limited after 30 years living in Oxfordshire by pointing out very firmly that she had travelled to America, Russia, Australia, Thailand, Singapore, India, Iceland, Japan, to name but a few.

Feminism she commands, though she is very opposed to its segregationist elements. She notes that the position of women, children and homosexuals have all improved over the past 20 years despite the prophecies of the disintegration and decay of our society.

In simple terms of readability, Iris Murdoch has two great gifts. She has a superb ear for dialogue, treating her conversationalists like dualists wielding words like rapiers. Backwards, forwards, in and out. It takes a supple mind to bring off several pages filled with nothing but the spoken word. The other gift is the unfashionable one of description - both of geography and character. She is not afraid of adjectives and will sometimes use a whole row of them without self-consciousness.

"*Earler Alex had again seen the pretty vixen reclining while four fluffy milk-chocolate brown cubs with light blue eyes and stubby tails played pig on the lawn*"

THE PHILOSOPHER'S PUPIL

This visual concern was doubtless why *The Bell* was chosen to be turned into a recent television serial. And, indeed, why it worked so well, despite the very untelevision psychological complications of its characters. Broaching the subject of description with Miss Murdoch, I am met with a lovely smile and "I like descriptions. I like places."

Our own visual imagery has now included a swan on the river, halied in a friendly way by Iris Murdoch as "Old boy". This for some reason reminds me of the subject of children. The Bayleys have none, "Alas!". And Iris Murdoch was herself an only child, enjoying a "perfect trinity of love" with her mother and father.

An extremely good restaurant ("Oh isn't food a pleasure!") in the wet streets of Salisbury is the location. Subjects, as they say, are wide-ranging. Herpes is an improbable opener. But it is the subject of women for the priesthood that really arouses the passions. Iris Murdoch is the most vociferously in favour and myself - daring pupil and teacher - most determinedly against. Although our hostess, daughter of a bishop, might claim more knowledge of the matter.

Argument, conversation was always the hallmark of the Oxford don. Perhaps it still is. The conversation of ideas is unfortunately rare among my contemporaries. Soon we move from the sex of priests to the more general question of spiritual belief. Excitement rises, the core of the matter probed more and more fiercely until in a haze of words and ideas I hear Iris Murdoch cry, "Christ is real! Christ is real!" John Bayley looks somewhat anxious, feeling, possibly, that the statement is open to misunderstanding. But I presume to see what she means.

Christ is real for her in the way a work of art is real. During the interview she had said, "I believe we live in a fantasy world, a world of illusion. And the great task in life is to find reality."

Christ's story is one way of arriving at the truth which Miss Murdoch perceives as a religious sense. In her dramatic words, both philosopher and artist are present. It confirms my belief that, whatever the individual strengths or weaknesses of this year's Murdoch offering, the novel has seldom had a more original, more energetic or serious practitioner.

I am also reminded with astonishment of the warning of a friend who had sat next to Iris Murdoch at a dinner party. "She doesn't speak. She hums."

Rachel Billington

Life and works

born Dublin, July 15 1919 educated at the Froebel Educational Institute, London; Badminton School, Bristol; Somerville College, Oxford.

Her books: 1953 Sartre, Romantic Rationalist 1954 Under the Net 1955 The Flight from the Enchanter 1957 The Sandcastle 1958 The Bell 1961 A Severed Head (play, 1963) 1962 An Unofficial Rose 1963 The Unicorn 1964 The Italian Girl (play, 1967) 1965 The Red and the Green 1966 The Time of the Angels 1968 The Nice and the Good 1969 Bruno's Dream 1970 A Fairly Honourable Defeat 1970 The Sovereignty of Good 1971 An Accidental Man 1973 The Black Prince 1974 The Sacred and Profane Love Machine 1975 A Word Child 1976 Henry and Cato 1977 The Fire and the Sun 1978 The Sea, The Sea 1980 Nuns and Soldiers

Her plays: 1970 The Servants and The Snow 1972 The Three Arrows 1980 Art and Eros Her poems: 1978 A Year of Birds

ears, but we persevere. She used to vote Labour but now finds herself out of tune with modern politics. More particularly, she is a very convinced European, feeling vital to Britain's interests "politically, spiritually and commercially."

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Feminism she commands, though she is very opposed to its segregationist elements. She notes that the position of women, children and homosexuals have all improved over the past 20 years despite the prophecies of the disintegration and decay of our society.

Later, over lunch, I get a real whiff of crusading feminist spirit. And it is, of course, only after we have drifted back to "religion and morals". Like all sensible people, Iris Murdoch does not enjoy the formal interview. Before going to our meeting, I'd been given a clipping which opened: "Iris Murdoch makes good books and bad interviews." Possibly because of our position over the racing river (a way of ultimate escape?) our talk was relatively painless. However it was not till lunch that I realized that Miss Murdoch absolutely loves talking. And that she is very good at it - particularly when there's a move towards argument.

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Rachel Billington



Bloods up

This week's issue of *The Field* suggests that Michael Foot may have raced off after a false scent when pledging his party to ban hunting. It reports a debate attended by more than 100 trade unionists at Huddersfield Friendly and Trades Club. Proposing a motion to fight any party that tried to drag field sports into politics, G Woodrow catalogued trade union involvement in the Colne Valley Beagles: "One of the ex-Masters, Keith Brook, AUEW shop steward; huntsman P Wood, Nupe; whippers-in C Riddsall, AUEW, M Filton, Nupe; on the committee K Vickerman, Textile Workers' Union, T Reast, Fire Brigades Nupe, myself, AUEW... Master of Mink Hounds, G O'Brien, Nupe, huntsmen and whips from the unemployed." Woodrow's resolution was passed unanimously.

Steph'd in so far that, should I wade no more, returning were as tedious as go o'er.

I have argued in the past that the Suez affair of 1956 was the Tories' Mau Mau oath: the shameless, unqualified, naked lying on the part of the Government to Parliament, to the country, to the press, to the United Nations, to the Americans, to Nato, to the troops themselves - severed a tenuous but real link with principle that until then had survived all the exigencies and necessary compromises of politics, and in doing so robbed first Conservatism and then British politics in general (without Eden there could have been no Macmillan, and without Macmillan there would have been no Wilson) of something that has never been subsequently restored, though in recent years Mrs Thatcher has shown some sign of meaning what she says and vice versa.

All of which brings me to Mr Healey. Whenever the election takes place, and on whatever grounds it is fought, he will be the key figure in the Labour campaign. Mr Foot is a burnt-out case, taken seriously by nobody on his own side or the other; Mr Shore's attempts to produce a coherent and realistic economic policy for his party have succeeded only in reinforcing the truth of the well-known computer-programmers' acronym GIGO ("garbage in, garbage out"). Mr Wedgwood Benn is the figure whom the other Labour

leaders will conspire to pretend does not exist; Mr Merlyn Rees needs no such conspiracy, for he doesn't exist, nor is it necessary to invent him; Mr Silkin - but I think I had better stop here, lest I should say something we would all regret.

Mr Healey, however, is real, intelligent, skilled, forceful and almost ready. I say almost: "Oh, the little more, and how much it is! And the little less, and what words away?" For Mr Healey has a decision before him, and it is no light one. He has to decide whether he is going to take his own Mau Mau oath.

Some say that he has taken it already, that he is forsaken beyond redemption. I think not, despite some ominous evidence, but his decision cannot be put off much longer, nor concealed once taken.

The nature of the decision he faces is obvious. Is he going to reject his party's policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament - which includes not only giving up our nuclear weapons but expelling our Nato allies from Britain - or is he going to stump the country telling lies? I put it as bluntly as that because there is no third choice for him, wriggle as he may. If Mr Healey says he believes that Britain ought to disarm on her own, he says that which is not true, for he does not believe it, and no amount of

drawing attention to the small print in the draft manifesto (so full of weasel words, incidentally, that it might have been written by Sir Harold Wilson himself) will save him. Mr Healey believes in multi-lateral disarmament; he believes that unilateral disarmament is not, as CND falsely claims, a step towards that goal, but the negation of it; he knows that the inevitable consequence of Britain's abandonment of nuclear defence is our ultimate withdrawal from Nato, and he believes that we should not withdraw from Nato. In short, he believes that his party's policy is dishonest in conception, wrong in principle and disastrous in effect, and to assert that this is what he believes it is not necessary to bug his pillow-talk; everything he has said and done for 30 years puts it beyond argument.

Now he stands on the cliff edge of his personal doom. Once he jumps, Newton will do the rest; once he begins to say he supports his party's policy of neutralism and surrender, the Mau Mau oath will take irreversible effect, and he will be indistinguishable from Mr Hattersley. Mr Hattersley, after all, is no more in favour of his party's nuclear policy than is Mr Healey, but neither is he in favour of cannibalism, yet he will support both the one and the other without the smallest disturbance to his equanimity if he thinks such action will bring him closer to the attainment of his political ambitions.

And is Mr Healey to step into the same mire, to insist for the same ignoble reason, that black is white, hot cold, treachery loyalty, surrender resistance, war peace, falsehood truth? I was in the hall at Scarborough when Hugh Gaitskell promised to fight and fight and again to reverse his party's disastrous commitment to nuclear surrender, and I watched those who thought like Mr Healey applaud that speech, while Gaitskell's enemies - who were, and are, Mr Healey's enemies and this country's enemies - sat with their arms folded. The policy was reversed, and Mr Healey played his part in its reversal. Nothing in principle has changed since then, save that Britain's commitment to Nato and its policy has become more important, and her abandonment of her commitment has become concomitantly more dangerous.

Mr Healey, of course, has not abandoned that commitment. The question is whether he is going to pretend that he has, whether that is, he is going to cross a river which, for his character as an honest, honourable and patriotic man, will be not the Rubicon, but the Sty...

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David Watts, in the first of a series, reports on the rag-tag army

fighting communist insurgents in the Philippines

Purging the peasants as if Vietnam had never been



A gun-toting Filipino woman who is a member of the rag-tag anti-communist forces

Mindanao sees a concentration of the effect of Manila's unwillingness to rein in some of its more corrupt elements and its concentration on development of a kind which pays little heed to local needs. Earlier this year, nine battalions of troops were brought in to fight the NPA.

Lasaca was already a convicted murderer when he joined the paramilitary intelligence ranks of the constabulary. He was recruited in the war against the communist New People's Army (NPA), and he is one of the reasons why the Philippines is the only country in Asia where communist insurgents are gaining ground.

Lasaca's methods are repeated all over the Philippines. Whatever the communists are active, civilians are "borrowed" or "salvaged" in Filipino terminology by the military. They are never seen alive again.

The Government's proactivity for using men like Lasaca, who kill, torture and maim, and then decline to discipline them, is convincing the hard-pressed people of Mindanao that they cannot expect justice from the local military and government.

The threat from the NPA seems to have convinced some police and paramilitary units that anything is justified in maintaining law and order and rolling back the insurgents.

In a grueling, rainless summer, the buried red-brown hills of Mindanao, long stripped of timber, typify the exhausting problems of the whole country. The rains will come in the next month or so, but relief from oppressive one-man rule and economic policies which disproportionately benefit the multinationals and the Manila elite is nowhere in sight.

Falling world prices for its principal exports - coconut oil, sugar, fruit and minerals - over the past few years have left the government on the defensive.

Chew choice

I have it from the British Food Export Council's latest bulletin that toffees are much in demand from Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip. The Israelis like them dried, which must be tough, and the people in Gaza prefer them in decorated tins. The Lebanese, in contrast, crave more whisky, and who can blame them?

Nitpicking

Mike Scott wrote to his local (Bletchley) DHSS requesting a new national insurance card and enclosing a cheque to cover seven self-employed stamps. He has so far received the following replies, in order: the new card; a note acknowledging receipt of his letter; a receipt for the cheque; and a note asking the name and number of the person whose card is to be credited with the sum. He has replied, and is expecting quite a lot of correspondence shortly.

When Susan Baker gives her next concert, at the Fairfield Halls on May 3, there will be a newcomer among her score of violins. It was fashioned by a Sicilian prisoner of war held in an African camp during the last war. Baker was given it by an elderly fan who worked in a music shop and who paid £2 for it out of sympathy when the shop manager turned away a woman anxious to sell. She says the instrument is beautifully made, but being all hard Malawu wood does not resonate as well as traditional maple and pine. John Bunyan, Baker reminds me, made a tin fiddle during his imprisonment, and it is still to be seen in Bedford Museum. Naturally Baker has a tin fiddle of her own. It is made of two Spanish olive oil tins and an Australian beer can, carries a seal of purity, and "makes a fine clangorous sound".

PHS

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Don't jump, Denis, don't jump!



Labour in turmoil, as seen by Cummings in the Daily Express last week

Gerald Kaufman

Caught in the Act of giving grants

Quite rightly, Sir Donald Kaberry, the chairman of House of Commons Standing Committee D, told me that I was out of order in seeking to pursue a constitutional point while we were debating the savings motion. This motion simply authorizes the committee to meet at 10.30 am on Tuesdays and Thursdays. However, while MPs were discussing it, we stumbled into a major matter of substance whose implications are much more substantial than the scope of the legislation under consideration.

The Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill is, by any standards, a minor measure. Forty-one lines long and consisting of two clauses, it aims simply at putting right one of the innumerable mistakes to which the Department of the Environment is victim. The Government has launched an urban development grants programme, aimed at assisting local authorities to promote employment in their areas. Embarrassingly, however, the Secretary of State, Mr Tom King, discovered that although there was no doubt about his powers to pay the relevant monies to the local councils, there was considerable doubt about the legality of the council passing on that money as grants to businesses.

Accordingly, this little Bill was introduced, as Mr King put it, to "clarify" the situation. In the *Lexicon of King's English* which I shall shortly be issuing for general edification, "clarify" will be defined as: "To seek to put right in a hasty legal provisions which are faulty because they themselves were rushed through Parliament without proper consideration."

Sadly, however, it has done no such thing. In fact, after a week of committee debate, the position, far from being clarified, is more confused than ever. Certainly, relevant grants by local authorities will be lawful if made after the Bill is enacted. The trouble is that councils may have made such grants before the Royal Assent is obtained. Sir George Young, the Under-Secretary, told the committee that "the schemes are proceeding" and that they are safe to do so because the Bill gives cover to local government expenditure in the financial year 1983-84.

Unfortunately, no Bill can give cover to anything. Only an Act can do that; and this Bill will not become an Act until the middle of next month at earliest. Six weeks of the financial year will have elapsed, in which time the schemes will have proceeded - but without the protection of the indemnifying Act.

When the Under-Secretary was asked what he intended to do about

Charles McKean

Denmark Hill for the salvation line

Straddling the south London railway, Denmark Hill station was a glorious 1866 vintage Tuscan palazzo. As such, it was part of British Rail's inconvenient heritage in a part of London where heritage is not the first concern of the inhabitants.

The first concern - after unemployment, blight and lack of housing - lies just across the road from the station, sternly fronted by the commanding statues of General and Mrs Booth frozen in full flight: it is the Salvation Army training headquarters. The second concern is King's College Hospital and the Maudsley, spreading inexorably like a tumour through this part of the metropolis. The third is Nunhead cemetery, a few moments along the line.

In the early 1970s, Denmark Hill station retained considerable vestiges of its former glory. The booking hall was a veritable palace, there was fine ironwork, brickwork, glazed arcades, a good booking office, a stationer's shop, a grand, long-case clock, and some original timber firegear work. Little by little, British Rail let it go. The clock stopped, and then vanished; the stationer closed; the timberwork remained unpainted and rotted; some wasawn off, broken windows were sealed with hardboard; rubbish collected on the embankment, and puddles on the platform.

Day by day commuters witnessed the accelerating consequences of neglect. By 1976, the station's condition had reached such a state that it was selected to represent London in the national *Facelift* competition organized by *The Architect* magazine (now defunct). One entry, by Tom Jestic, extrapolated from the hill-palace nature of the station, and proposed statues, a fountain, cypress trees, pedimented station signs, and a painted Sixties-chapel roof beneath the road bridge which passes over the platform - all at least two years before such ideas became accepted as mainstream post-modernism (and he only meant it as a *jeu d'esprit*).

Despite considerable public interest, there was no response from British Rail. They had relegated Denmark Hill to eventual replacement, to the steel and glass boxes that pass for stations in Maze Hill and Streatham. Indeed, the underlying policy had been clearly stated by the then Southern Region general manager in his contribution to *Railway Stations of the Southern Region*: "the complete reconstruction with modern methods and materials is the only way to get rid of a picture of an outdated form of transport in the public's mind."

The government persists in trying to tackle fundamental socio-economic problems through military means, and the military, judging by recent operations in the north of the island, is intent on treating the people as guilty of being NPA sympathizers until proved innocent. In one recent sweep through three hamlets, the army so terrorized the population that 200 families fled. Hearts and minds will never be salvaged this way.

Tomorrow: The Government's relationship with the Roman Catholic Church.

Architecture Correspondent



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FIRMNESS PAYS AT COWLEY

The return of industrial strife to the Cowley factory of British Leyland was taken in many quarters as the most convincing evidence yet that the economy was truly on the mend. Within weeks of the company launching a car with great sales potential, the Maestro, and being for the first time in some years in a position to promise its workers not retrenchment and cutbacks, but production bonuses and secure jobs, 5,000 of that same workforce went on strike and brought the plant to a standstill.

Four weeks later, the two aspects of the dispute which stand out most are its apparent triviality, and the obvious bitterness and resentment that many of the strikers feel towards BL.

Now, with the prospects of a return to work brighter than at any time since the strike began, thanks to a night of hard bargaining between the management and the leaders of the two main unions involved, Mr Terry Duffy of the engineers and Mr Moss Evans of the Transport and General Workers, the question is whether that bitterness will force a continuation of the strike, or whether the proposed settlement will allow more normal industrial relations procedures to reassess themselves.

But first, how does the settlement deal with the seemingly trivial issue which provoked the strike - the desire by the management to make all its employees work "bell to bell" and so to abolish the established practice whereby they all clocked off a few minutes early at the end of each shift?

Here the company has gained a victory. It seems to have persuaded the union leaders that it is not going to withdraw its demand, that all its employees must work for the full time for which they are paid. So it should be in a position to secure a further increase in output, which on the company's figures is equivalent to a hundred more cars a week, worth an extra £25 million a year. Moreover, Sir Michael Edwards, in favour of a consultative approach to disarmament and agreement.

Whether or not this is desirable depends on whether both sides can be trusted. Management must not use it as an excuse for weakness; unions must refrain from being mindlessly obstructive. And it has to be said that the precedents on both sides have not always been encouraging.

That said, it is surely in the interests of both sides to try to move forward along this path so that the resolution of this conflict does not merely fertilize the seeds of the next one. Management seems to understand this, as indeed do the trade union leaders. They still have to persuade the shop stewards and the strikers themselves. But if the shop floor does indeed want job security coupled with a greater degree of harmony than existed before, then the settlement holds out that promise - provided both sides are prepared to work at it. On that basis the men should accept the settlement, and they probably will.

But if this strike at Cowley is a symptom of a much deeper discontent - and this seems to be the case - then dealing with the symptom cannot count as a total victory, unless there is a parallel victory on the basic disease.

Here too there appears to have been a change, a concession by management which, though outwardly not significant, is enough of a breakthrough for the union leaders to feel that they

SOUTHERN EUROPE TURNS PALE PINK

April 25 in Lisbon: the day of the red carnations when the young officers of the Armed Forces Movement overthrew the half-century-old dictatorship, opening the way to independence for Portugal's African colonies and to democracy for Portugal itself. How long ago that seems. Today is in fact the ninth anniversary and the Portuguese are voting again, but the novelty and excitement of it have long since worn off.

Democracy is not mainly to blame for economic troubles which Portugal shares with the rest of the world. But elected governments have not been notably successful in managing those troubles. The expected victory of Dr Mario Soares's Socialist party in today's poll will not, if it is confirmed, be a sign of renewed confidence in proposals for social betterment through democratic change. The electorate will be calling back to power a man and a party who have failed before (in 1976-78); for little better reason than that things have now got even worse under their opponents.

The Democratic Alliance, in power since 1979, has been steadily disintegrating since the tragic death of its leader, Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, in the air crash of December 4, 1980. Its

situation has been compared to that of Spain's Centre Democratic Union which collapsed last year while still in office, and was kept alive on a kind of political respirator just long enough for Señor González's Socialists to win the election. Both were governments of the centre-right which had responded well enough to the political requirements of a particular moment in their country's history, but possessed neither a coherent ideology nor an organized base in the country. Both lost all cohesion and credibility once separated from their founders (in the Spanish case Señor Adolfo Suárez who was forced to resign in 1981).

There are differences, though. In Spain the UCD had governed continuously since the first post-Franco elections. The Socialists were a new, untried force, still growing with them a great many hopes for change even though they were careful to campaign on a very moderate programme. Also, Spain's weighted system of proportional representation made it relatively easy for them to win an overall parliamentary majority. Dr Soares in Portugal has little hope of achieving that, and has said that even if he did he would prefer not to govern alone. His electoral platform consists almost entirely of warn-

ings about the gravity of the country's economic position and the years of austerity that he ahead.

The most probable outcome seems to be a centre coalition led by the Socialists and joined as junior partner by the Social Democrats, the leading party in the outgoing Government. But the Social Democrats are in such disarray that it may take them a month or more to decide whether to join such a coalition, and, if so, under what leader. The election, in short, may well solve very little.

The same is true of the early general election which the Italian Socialists seem intent on forcing in their country, despite the opposition of their own elder statesman, President Pertini. Their leader, Signor Bettino Craxi, has pronounced a death sentence on the Government of Signor Fanfani, which is less than five months old, without saying clearly either what is wrong with it or with what kind of government he would like to replace it. He hopes, evidently, to benefit from the tide that has brought gains to Socialist parties throughout Southern Europe - ironically at a time when the French Socialist Government, which started the trend, is already floundering in grave economic difficulties.

A BLEAK ANNIVERSARY

Soviet plans to enforce "celebration" parades in Kabul on Wednesday to mark the revolution five years ago, which installed a pro-Soviet Marxist regime are threatened by Afghan insurgents. The occupation forces in Afghanistan have again been reinforced and are now striking at insurgent positions in regions around Herat in the north-west. Heavy fighting is also reported near the Afghan-Soviet frontier, and earlier this month three guerrilla factions, formerly bitter rivals unable to cooperate, joined forces to ambush a Soviet military convoy. The cost to the USSR in casualties and resources is growing.

But despite the involvement of the United Nations Organization in the quest for a political solution, there is no indication that Mr Andropov wishes to reverse the policy of his predecessor. For all the opprobrium of world public opinion, the USSR now has troops only a few hundred miles from the Indian Ocean, and is in a strong position to influence the course of events in neighbouring Iran and Pakistan at a time of internal crisis.

Five years of leftist and Marxist-Leninist rule might have brought some progress to backward Afghanistan. The coup d'état which overthrew President Daud on April 27, 1978 installed a coalition government opposed to "feudalism". It banned forced

marriages - and any marriage of a girl not yet sixteen. The crushing debts of the poorest peasants were cancelled, and usury was abolished. Much-needed agrarian reforms were promised.

Within months the Khalq party ousted its Parcham rivals and took sole control. Attempts at progressive reforms continued, with women gaining full legal rights, for example. But trying to implement agrarian reform by crude restrictions on individual land holdings showed a complete lack of understanding for the complexities of Afghan peasant farming. The population was further alienated from the regime by the thousands of Soviet "advisors" in Afghanistan, with their colonial attitudes and determination to install the same Soviet "civilization" enforced in the 1920s in the neighbouring Muslim lands of the USSR.

The "white man's burden" was an acceptable attitude for many enlightened people in the last century, but even then the Russian Empire was not an attractive example of imperialism. The present Soviet version would be particularly repugnant in a devout Muslim country, even if it were not being imposed by force of arms. The thousands of casualties inflicted during operations against the insurgents and in atrocities against village populations, have instilled in Moscow the message on behalf of Britain in Moscow today at the beginning of his official visit.

The governments of the West and the non-aligned countries must redouble their efforts to persuade the Soviet leaders that much more is to be gained by withdrawing their forces than by reinforcing them. No doubt Mr Malcolm Rifkind will be stressing this message on behalf of Britain in Moscow today at the beginning of his official visit.

British must state their own requirements independently in Tokyo. The Japanese are perfectly willing to oblige (as they did in limiting our shipments) and "bar-

Motive for attending Prague conference

From the Chairman of the National Peace Council

Sir, Your leader ("The peace of Prague" (April 21), was unworthy and a confirmation that disagreement on important issues has given way to sameness of spirit which violates mutual understanding and conciliation. I do not refer to your remarks on the World Peace Council but to those directed at "people concerned with day to day management of the CND", one of our member organizations.

To assume malign intent or manipulative wizardry is somewhat presumptuous (although bandwagon-jumping is not unknown)

particularly by those whose own

political preferences do not encompass an urgent or constructive

approach to disarmament issues.

A phenomenon like CND might

be expected to provoke curiosity and

sisterhood rather than demoniza-

tion but even quite reputable

critics, such as the Bow Group,

have failed to use the openness of

the peace movement to get hold of

the real facts, on which credible

opinion should be based.

The peace movement is not

interested in "one-sided disarma-

ment". It is interested in initiatives

which would start the disarmament

process moving after 35 years of

fruitless unilateral negotiations.

Joan Ruddock surely has a point

when she criticizes the Govern-

ment's record. Certainly inter-

national tension and conflict has not

noticeably diminished and armes

numbers have increased in both

numbers and sophistication

throughout the world without cease

and without a scintilla of justification.

Had we been invited we would

have given serious consideration to

sending an observer to Prague as we

did to the World Peace Council's

conference in Warsaw in 1977. This

would have been in the context of

having a more vigorous presence at

the European Nuclear Disarmament

conference in Berlin next month

which has drawn vitriolic condemna-

tion from the Soviet Peace

Committee.

This body, like so many communi-

cators here, has failed to comprehend

the nature of the non-aligned and

independent peace movement and

its concern for harassed

counterparts in Eastern Europe. But

if politicians from opposing parties

have to collaborate to make our

system work, and if governments

with diametrically opposed philos-

ophies striving towards military

superiority can still maintain diplo-

matic links and jointly run interna-

tional agencies, who is to suggest

that it is improper or wrong for non-

governmental organizations to seek

contact with and information from

the people and institutions who

share our common interest in

averting nuclear war?

Peace is too important to be left to

only governments. Official peace

committees and the World Peace

Council being what they are, those

who go to Prague should be capable

of distinguishing between govern-

ment-inspired messages and the

fruits of dialogue with real people.

There are also some harsh truths

which need transmission. Not to try

would be irresponsible.

Yours faithfully,

TONY SMYTHE Chairman,

National Peace Council,

29 Great James Street, WC1

April 22

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tempting myth of party manifestos

From Lord Alport

Sir, As all political parties are in the process of producing their manifestos for the next election, it is an appropriate moment to try to dispel the myth of the manifesto.

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There are also some harsh truths

which need transmission. Not to try

would be irresponsible.

Yours faithfully,

ALPORT,

House of Lords.

April 19.

more concerned for the continuation of a second Chamber in the British Parliament than he was with constitutional proprieties.

When the electors of this country vote at an election they do so, not because they necessarily agree with or have even read all the small print of the party manifestos, but because in their judgment the time has come either to get rid of the present government or to give it a few more years of power.

Those who give a party a majority at an election - the so-called floating voters - are influenced by the previous government's record, the personalities of the various parties, both national and local, and an instinct as to where the public and their private interests lie.

It would be a pity if the late Lord Salisbury's brilliant essay in constitutional pragmatism were thought to justify successive governments in giving effect to every detail in their election manifestos. After all, we know that there is always a temptation to try to fool some of the people some of the time.

Yours faithfully,

ALPORT,

House of Lords.

April 19.

April 9, 1982, I requested my bankers to arrange the transfer of all the shares I owned into their name. The transfer was duly carried out and all my shares are now held in the bank's name.

So far as the Charter Consolidated affair was concerned, I decided that even though my small shareholding represented only 0.0025 per cent of Charter Consolid



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE April 23: The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Federation Equestre Internationale, left Heathrow Airport, London this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to attend the Volvo 1983 World Showjumping Cup Finals in Vienna and, as President of World Wildlife Fund International, to attend a meeting with Officials of World Wildlife Fund - Austria.

Mr Brian McGrath is in attendance.

By command of The Queen, Lord Somersby (in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the departure of the Sultan of Oman and bade farewell to His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

April 24: The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Mr Brian McGrath, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London this evening in an aircraft of The Queen's flight from Austria.

CLARENCE HOUSE April 24: A contingent of Queen's Scouts and holders of Scout Gallantry Awards attending the National Scouts' Service in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, marched past Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother in the Quadrangle of the Castle this afternoon.

Lady Elizabeth Bassett and Captain the Hon Jeremy Stoxford were in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. J. Bamford
and Miss B. L. Ward

The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Bamford, of Chorley, Lancashire, and Belinda, daughter of his Honour Judge Martyn Ward, of Colchester, Essex, and Mrs Joan Lloyd of Barbican, London, EC1.

Mr P. D. Chippindale

and Miss S. J. Crawford

The engagement is announced between Peter, eldest son of Mr Keith Chippindale, of Nether Poppleton, York, and Dr Ruth Chippindale, of Harton, Cambridge, and Sarah Jane, only daughter of Mrs M. B. Crawford, and the late Dr G. E. Crawford, of Liverpool.

Mr J. E. Flynn
and Miss C. C. Gibson

The engagement is announced between James, eldest son of Mr R. J. Flynn, of Leicester, and Mrs M. R. Flynn, of Thurgarton, Leicestershire, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs I. G. Gibson, of Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset.

Captain C. Larsen-Burnett
and Miss E. C. A. Dadds

The engagement is announced between Carl Larsen-Burnett, Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, son of Mr and Mrs Harry Burnett, of Milthorpe Lane, Winchester, Hampshire, and Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Dodds, of Tandragee, Co Armagh, Northern Ireland.

Mr J. D. Lyle

and Miss L. M. Ransome

The engagement is announced between Douglas, son of Mr and Mrs Ian Lyle, and Lynne, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Ransome.

Mr J. D. C. Peels

and Miss L. M. Newton

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mrs Vivien Peels and the late Richard Peels, of Oddington, Gloucester, and Eva, daughter of Dr and Mrs Walter Newton, of Albany, Georgia, USA.

Luncheon

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister was host at a luncheon held in the Hall of Downing Street, in honour of Dr Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. The other guests were:

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Dr Günter Guillaume, Dr Norbert Blüm, Dr Michael Röhl, Dr Erich Honecker, Herr Jurgen Sudermann, Dr Klaus Kinkel, Dr Wolfgang Schäuble, Dr Franz Pfeiffer, Mr Michael Heseltine, Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP, Mr John Major, MP, Mr John Patten, MP, Mr Jack Taylor, Mr Bernard Ingham and Mr John Gummer.

Reception

XX The Lancashire Fusiliers

The annual Field Gunners Commemoration Service of the XX The Lancashire Fusiliers was held in the Parish Church, Bury, yesterday and the salute at the marchpast was taken by Colonel R. R. Curwright, Deputy Colonel (Lancashire), Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. A reception was held afterwards at the Castle Armoury, Bury. The guests included:

The Lord Lieutenant of Greater Manchester, Mr Alan Deacon, Mr Frank White, MP, and the Vice-Chairman of the Greater Manchester Council.

Dinner

Sir Norman Macfarlane

A dinner in honour of Sir Norman Macfarlane was given at the Fine Art Society, Edinburgh, on Saturday. Mr Alan Deacon, who was in the chair, Dr F. W. G. Denyer, and Mr James McIntosh Patrick also spoke. Those present were:

Mr Ronald Alexander, Mr Robert St George, Mr Eric Brown, Mr John Cunningham, Mr Alan Devine, Mr J. B. Devine, Mr Robin Duthie, Sir Robert

KENSINGTON PALACE Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, President, The Ladies' Guild of the St John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, was present this evening at a Centenary Concert in the Barbican Centre, presented by the Order of St John Musical Society in aid of the Hospital.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scot was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE April 23: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this morning in Westminster Abbey to commemorate the 250th Anniversary of the founding of St George's Hospital.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Princess Alexandra, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Light Infantry, will be present at a concert given by the Massed Bands and Bugles of The Light Infantry and The Royal Green Jackets, in aid of St Mary's Hospital (Paddington) Medical School Appeal, and regional charities, at the Albert Hall, on June 30.

A memorial service for the Earl of Anscaster will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, on April 28 at noon.

A memorial service for Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Gardner, late Colonel of the 10th Royal Hussars, is to be held at the Royal Hospital Chelsea, at 2.30 pm on Friday, April 29, 1983.

Mr S. Petty and Miss M. L. Jackson

The engagement is announced between Stephen, younger son of Mr and Mrs Edward J. Petty and Mary Louise, daughter of the late Daniel Jackson and of Mrs Elsa Jackson.

Mr C. J. Bowlinson and Miss A. J. Booth

The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs N. Rowlinson, of Worlestone, Cheshire, and Jane, only daughter of his Honour Judge A. S. Booth, QC, and Mrs Booth, of Wirral, Cheshire.

Mr P. Spencer and Miss C. Moore

The engagement is announced between Peter Spencer, of Guildford, and Charlotte Moore, of Guildford.

Mr J. M. Stoll and Miss S. H. Pringle

The engagement is announced between James, youngest son of Dr and Mrs Lionel J. Stoll, of Hampstead, London, NW3, and Sara, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs A. W. Pringle, of Haddenham, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. M. Steele and Miss E. G. L. Jones

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs J. Steele, of Whitley Bay, Northumberland, and Dr Pamela Gardick, daughter of Sir John and Lady Gardick, of Moor Park, Hertfordshire.

Dr N. P. Millett and Miss E. M. Lacy

The marriage took place at the Parish Church of Earley St Peter's, Reading, Berkshire, on Saturday, April 23, of Dr Nigel Paul Millett and Miss Kathryn Margaret Lacy. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr F. E. Lacy. A reception was held at Sandhurst Mill, Sandhurst.

Marriages

Dr J. Seeley and Dr P. Garlick

The marriage took place on Saturday, April 23, 1983, in New York, United States, between Dr John Seeley, only son of Mr and Mrs F. J. Seeley, of Whitley Bay, Northumberland, and Dr Pamela Gardick, daughter of Sir John and Lady Gardick, of Moor Park, Hertfordshire.

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Service dinners

HMS Hawks 1943/45

A reunion dinner of HMS Hawks 1943/45 was held at the Merchant Navy Hotel, London, on Saturday, April 22, presided over by Captain C. A. French, president.

Light Infantry

Major-General B. M. Lane, Colonel

The Light Infantry, presided at the annual officers' dinner held at the Castle Hotel, Taunton, on St George's Day.

The Prince of Wales' Own Regiment of Yorkshire

The regimental dinner of The Prince of Wales' Own Regiment of Yorkshire was held on Saturday at York Racecourse. Major-General M. T. Gillison, Colonel of the Regiment, presided and the guests were Lieutenant-General Sir Rolly Pain, Colonel 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, and Major-General H. S. R. Watson, Colonel 13th/18th Royal Hussars.

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Royal Society of St George

On St George's Day there was a wreath-laying ceremony by the Royal Society of St George at the Cenotaph, followed by a luncheon.

On Sunday, April 23, there was a patriotic service at St George's Church, Hanover Square, in Mayfair, attended by among others, the Lord Mayor of Westminster and mayors of London boroughs. Afterwards there was a reception at the headquarters of the Royal Society of St George in Belgravia.

Birthdays today.

Sir Charles Abrahams, 69; Sir George Baker, 73; Mr J. R. Carter, 64; Mr Anthony Christopher, 58; Sir John Clements, 73; Mr Kenneth Davies, 84; Miss E. Fitzgerald, 65; Lord Gladwyn, 82; Mr W. F. R. Hardie, 81; Lord Hayter, 72; the Earl of Lichfield, 44; Mr David Macmillan, 49; Lady Marie, 63; Vice-Admiral Sir Philip Mason, 55; Sir Michael Morris, 68; Mr "Buster" Mottram, 28; Sir James Pinchbeck, 66; Mr William Roache, 51; Sir Stanley Rous, 88; Mr David Shepherd, 52; Sir Jack Smart, 63; Sir David Stephens, 73.

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Westernizing the Imam

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office has had great difficulty in deciding exactly who is and who is not an Imam. When a local Muslim community seeks someone to lead its worship in its mosque, more likely than not a converted house or shop, it may prefer to look abroad, to Pakistan, say. But it does not follow that the man they choose will be admitted to Britain.

Turning no doubt, to the nearest relevant example, the Christian clergyman, immigration officers have assumed that Muslim religious leadership was a profession, and checked for academic qualifications as evidence. There is nothing in Islamic custom that requires an Imam to have such qualifications.

The Home Office can perhaps be credited with raising the education standard of Muslim religious leaders in Britain, by excluding those whose standard was low.

It is an illustration of the impact of Western ways of thought on non-Western ways of life, one of a number of similar factors tending towards the professionalization of Islamic leadership in Britain. As a result a non-clerical religion begins to acquire a clergy.

It is such tendencies and pressures as these that have prompted the attempt, marked by a conference in Wembley which ended yesterday, to set up a national organization of imams and mosque administrators.

now a permanent ingredient in the British population, have not been very responsive to Arab attempts to offer them leadership.

The Arab communities in Britain, on the whole better educated but more transient than those from the subcontinent, are divided by what divides them in the Middle East.

There is a Libyan connection to the new European Council of Mosques, in that the sponsor of the first conference came from a body based in Tripoli, but support for the idea is in fact more broadly based than that. Jealousy and rivalry, however, are one of the gauntlets that the new organization will have to run.

Lacking a strong sense of unity, this largest of all non-Christian minorities in Britain has had difficulty in knowing precisely what it wanted to do, in response to enormous difficulties - most of all how to preserve a recognizable Muslim culture with their children exposed to Western education, pop music, television, and general Western moral standards.

Some have dreamt of a kind of Muslim minstrel, an oasis within secular Britain where Islamic laws and customs will prevail; others talk of seeking identity as a religious denomination like one of the Christian churches, an influence rather than a way of life.

In pursuit of the former,

bodies such as the Union of Muslim Organizations have tried to campaign for recognition in British law of a special status for Muslims, so that issues of divorce and inheritance would be controlled by Islamic institutions under Islamic law.

Akin to that is the demand for an entirely separate system of Muslim education.

But Parliament is never likely to pass laws removing a section of citizens from the jurisdiction of the British legal system; and those behind the new council of mosques seem to recognize that.

They also recognize that most Muslim children will be educated in state schools, and the most they can hope for is a say in the type of religious education their children receive. Building up the professional status of the local imam would help to open school doors to them.

More can be done to adapt Muslim structures so that they make the best of the opportunities that exist. The British legal system is not entirely incompatible with Islamic law, nor is the education system incompatible with the essentials of Islamic education.

Exploring that potential is necessary next stage in the creation of a genuinely British Muslim culture, but it is hard to see it happening without some national representative body leading the effort. Which body is the most the Muslims themselves can decide.

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Whether in imitation of Armstrong or not, Hines was developing a piano technique which became known as "trumpet style". His right hand concentrated on single-note lines, as if transcribed from a wind instrument, while his left hand became a support, feeding a variety of harmonic inflections, as light relief, visiting Britain, where he

THE ARTS

Donald Pleasence, long the odd man out among our leading actors, tomorrow appears as Dr Johnson in BBC1's controversial *The Falklands Factor*. Interview by Bryan Appleyard

The personification of uncommonness

Donald Pleasence gazed into the pale spring light of Albermarle Street, a hint of madness in his eyes. Suddenly the bald head swivelled chameleon-like in response to the movement of a waiter in a far corner of the room. The poor minion scuttled away.

Most of this did not happen. It should have done, but it did not. Pleasence in the flesh is not at all sinister; displays very few signs of madness and only swivels at the request of the photographer. Indeed he is evidently a little impatient with the word "sinister". "I'm a kind of lovable figure really. I'm loved by middle-aged women. They're my fans. When men stop me in the street for my autograph it's always for their wives, who must be about 50..."

But, whether he likes it or not, the latter half of Pleasence's career has been marked by sinister roles, odd characters and, failing that, people under pressure to the point of madness. Nothing could have more completely made the point than the television ads for Pils - "the odd lager".

It was not ever thus. In the late Fifties he was everybody's idea of the common man, a role he played month after month in the five television dramas of the time. Happily he recalls those interminable travelling salesmen and the days when directors used to cry "Let's get Pleasence for the ordinary bloke!"

But even as he hankers after the commonplace he exposes his an-

archic streak: "Actors have much more control in live television. Millions of people watching and you can do anything. I used to have this fantasy that I would go home in the middle of a play and turn on my set to watch my next entrance - I knew that nobody was going to come on. He unleashed his wheezy chuckle, his most characteristic sound apart from the sudden, unmerging swoop into a whisper which punctuates his conversation.

But, after the dramas, came the television series *Armchair Mystery Theatre* of which he was host and occasional star. The public attached the name to the face and the face to an air of mystery, to a sense that something rather strange was going on. But it could not simply have been the effect of casting. At the age of 18 Pleasence left his first job as a booking clerk at Swinton Station in Yorkshire - "my parents had influence". He told the station master he was off to become an actor. Finding this very odd the railway company sent in a high-powered auditor to discover if he had been selling bogus first-class tickets and was attempting to abscond with the proceeds. The label "odd" was stuck on early.

Labelled or not, he is now an eminently bankable property. Stage parts appear to be available whenever he wants them; and he travels continually to play in a steady flow of

films. Now he is in Mexico working on *Frankenstein's Great Aunt Tilly*.

"I only make odd films, that's the point. If they made interesting films then I would appear in interesting films. But the fact is that only horror movies are made at the moment. This at least is a funny horror film and I'm quite looking forward to it." With a little prompting he drifts into a happy reminiscence about *Cul-de-sac*, the Roman Polanski film in which he portrays a nice guy driven mad by his wife and friends.

"I was watching a couple of films I'd rented from the video shop round the corner, and I thought films have got so complicated. They're all shot like commercials - your nose, your glasses and so on. And I thought how wonderful to see a film like *Cul-de-sac*. The essence of that film is what

you read into it, not what the director puts into it by way of fancy cutting. It was a straightforward film in the sense that it could have happened - like *Waiting for Godot*. The weirdest things are those which bear a resemblance to the truth."

The Falklands Factor - Don Shaw's play to be shown on BBC 1 tomorrow - bears a very close resemblance to one truth and a slightly more distant similarity to another. The first is the invasion of the Falklands by the Spanish in 1770 and the second is the invasion by the Argentinians in 1982. The BBC is running it as a *Play for Today*, the first historical drama to appear in the slot. Pleasence plays Dr Samuel Johnson, who was persuaded by the Prime Minister, Lord North, to write a pamphlet against war with Spain.

Johnson at the time was struggling with poverty and the fear of madness, not to mention a vigorous hatred of the pro-war writer Junius, the scribe Who Supported Our Boys. "I think it's very important to

remember that when Johnson was doing the pamphlet on the Falklands he thought himself to be on the verge of insanity. It was a genuine fear so far as I can tell from the books I've read..." - he swoops into the whisper - "... but how do you know about history? He didn't have any money, never had any money, just worried all the time about what was his place in the world and whether he'd made a terrible mistake."

Pleasence's thoughts on the great Doctor have produced a performance which is startlingly at odds with the

Pleasence: "I'm a kind of lovable figure really. I'm loved by middle-aged women. They're my fans..."

Television Ill-starred scenario

James Galway's Music in Time is the title of a good popular introduction to music published jointly by Mitchell Beazley and Channel 4. On the cover, in smaller type, it says "written by William Mann". In coffee-table television spin-offs the real author counts for less than the star who lends his glittering name.

Music in Time (Channel 4) is a big international co-production for which Mann acts as "music consultant". Someone else contributes a "scenario", and Galway pops out like a jack-in-the-box to add what the handout calls his "infectious enthusiasm" to the proceedings. Yesterday, while the cameras ranged over choristers, candles, carvings, crucifixes and more choristers (the scenario?), Galway piped up with little remarks designed to prove that medieval music is not really frightening at all. One wished he would either pipe down, or else get his own pipe out and play it. The musical juxtapositions were indeed interesting but what this eye-glazing programme desperately needed was some of that genuinely infectious enthusiasm which Mann brings to the book. But that, alas, would not have been permitted by the scenario.

But it all leaves him with a slightly maverick image, as if all this oddness somehow puts him outside the scope of the term "distinguished actor". And "maverick" is certainly a term he warms to a good deal more than "sinister".

"Yes, I think so. I don't like

establishment people who know what

they're doing or... I must be precise

about this... I think everything

changes from day to day and I can't

see myself as a precise figure, as

somebody who always knows what is

right and what is wrong... I don't

I don't know what is going to happen

tomorrow..." (whispers) "The

world is full of people who know

exactly what's going to happen

tomorrow, which seems to me to be a

bit... But that, alas, would not have been permitted by the scenario.

I have not yet caught up with *Jane Glover's Orchestra*, which BBC1 are running at roughly the same time, but I have not missed a minute of BBC2's riveting series *Affred Brendel Masterclass*. "The pedal markings Beethoven wrote are not there for nothing. Whoever ignores them is committing a crime", said the guru apropos a noted trouble-spot in the "Fener" Sonata. "If you feel something you shouldn't interfere by knowing it." The tuneful growl and almost spastic facial expressions with which he accompanies his own playing somehow reinforce the impression that he is right in them among the mysteries.

In *Wise Man and the Wheel* (Channel 4) James Bellini delivered a new blow to the portly person of Richard Attlee by suggesting that his ennobled hero was not so much a revolutionary as a misguided Victorian eccentric.

The programme, which dwelt at length among the dispossessed poor, based its simple but devastating case on the fact that Gandhi's most enduring legacy

has been a cruelly efficient system of capitalist exploitation.

The textile workers of Bom-

bay have been on strike for over

a year, and have even been

joined by the police in demon-

strating for higher wages.

Violence, said Bellini with

pugnacious glee, was now a real

possibility. Under-rated and

overlong, this programme was

none the less a timely reply to

all those Oscars.

When even *Radio Times* poker fun in the Eurovision Song Contest (BBC1) it behoves the rest of us to fall silent.

"Vive!" sang the French

contestant, heaving over his

keyboard. "Vive! Encore un

réveil! vive!" Do re mi fa la

ti do!" sang the Norwegians,

determined not to rest on the

laurels they had won two years

previously before scoring zero

points. The surprise was that the

winner, a torch singer from Luxembourg, really could sing.

Terry Wogan officiated with his

customary blend of derision

and reverence.

The opening edition of *The Late Clive James* (Channel 4) was, as Dennis Hackett observed last week, duff beyond belief.

Nice to see that the round-maestro has now pulled

his finger out Saturday's show

was well up to standard.

Michael Church

Dance

Oasis of sensitivity

Contemporary Ballets

Paris Opéra/ Théâtre de la Ville

The big hit with most of the public in the Soirée des Ballets Contemporains at the Paris Opéra was Alvin Ailey's *At the Border du Précipice*, about the destruction of a pop-star musician through adulmentation, sex and drugs. Across town at the Théâtre de la Ville, Karole Armitage has been astonishing audiences of the Opéra Ballet's Experimental Group (GRCO) with the *Frankenstein's Great Aunt Tilly*.

But first, something completely different and no less original. The other creation in the programme at the Opéra itself was a work lasting half an hour for only two dancers and a pianist. The music is eight of the 12 Etudes for piano by Debussy, excellently played by Georges Fludermaier. The choreographer is Andrew de Groat, who first won attention with his work for Robert Wilson's "operas" but lately the rock-concert volume of her music.

Karole Armitage puts her high-voltage energy to a far more contemporary purpose born in *Massacre on MacDouall Street*, which she staged for the Young Vic to see their set book are greated by a Voytek set of baroque splendour that seems rather to herald a performance of *All for Love*. I hope they will not be put off.

Kenrick Black's production is as successful a demonstration as I have seen of blending and inventing styles and periods.

A headless heroic statue (just as apt for this hero as for *Lorenzaccio*) dominates a flight of steps down which a cascade of crushed and gathered cloth-gold spreads from its torso to cover the forestage. Armitage's classical breastplate and tan leather trousers (impassively planted with a fly-up front) sit comfortably beside the imitation of Veronese in Caesar's and

Caesar's

and

Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 688
FT 250s: 81.24
FT All Shares: 436.04
Burgess: 25.782
Tring Hall USM Index: 182.7

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Average, 8,583.12
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index, 1,006.53

New York: Dow Jones Average 1,196.30

(Friday's close).

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling \$1.5455
Index 83.2
DM 3.7875
Fr 11.3450
Yen 386.25
Dollars:
Index 122.4
DM 2.4475
Gold \$437.50

NEW YORK
Gold \$438
Sterling \$1.5480

(Friday's close).

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rate 10
3 month Interbank 10% - 10 1/4.
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/4 - 9 1/2
3 month DM 5 1/4 - 5 1/2
3 month Fr 13 1/2 - 13 1/4

ECGID Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: S. Lyle, Finlays, Bodcoy International, A. Caird Hammarson, Property Investment and Development Corporation, Hopkins & Horton, I. & J. Hyman, Mita Corporation (AMT), Pascor Group, Renown Incorporated, Simon Engineering, United Friendly Insurance, Viking Resources, Wingate Proprietary Investments.

TOMORROW - Interim: Dunton Group, Energy Capital, New Australia Investments, Safeguard Industrial Investments, Finlays, Clement Clarke (Holdings), Clive Discount, EIS Group, English National Investment Company, Flight Refueling, John Menzies, Pedding, Sensing Rubber, S. Pearson & Son, Rush & Tompkins, H.C. Stansby, Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Yarmoo, Turfitt Corporation.

WEDNESDAY - Interim: British Assets Trust, London Provincial Shop Centres, North British Properties, Union Carbide Corporation (1st qtr), Finlays, BSS International, Carpets International, De Vere Hotels, Lilleholt Co., Marlborough Property Holdings, James Nell, Shlach, Telephone Rentals, Thomson T-Line Carew.

THURSDAY - Interim: Audio Fidelity, Hawkins & Tipton, Hoover (qtr), ICI (1st qtr), Pochin's, Samuel Properties, S. Simpson, Finlays, Aero Needles Group, Blue Circle Industries, Boosey & Hawkes, Davies & Newman, Downmores Holdings, Farsons Electronics, Francis Industries, John Lake, Orlac & Electronic Machines, Silentnight Holdings, Whiteman, Reeve Angel, George Wimpey, Wire Plastic Products, Yule Cato & Co.

FRIDAY - Final: Henry Boot & Sons, Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Clayton, Sons & Co. (Holdings), N. Cole, Hopkinson Holdings, IMI, Liberty Group, Long & Hamby, Pentland Industries, Sunlight Service Group.

Sinclair may go public

Sinclair Research and Acorn Computers could both go public this year on the back of surging growth in the home computer market, according to stockbrokers.

Hedgehog Crosthwaite. The market has grown from nothing to £90m in two years and the brokers expect home computer sales to grow at 50 per cent compound until 1985 even though the United Kingdom now has more computers per head than any other nation. However, competition and lower costs will trim growth in the value of these sales to around 33 per cent a year.

PROFITS DOUBLE: Pergamon Press, Mr Robert Maxwell's private company which owns 78 per cent of British Printing and Communications Corporation, reported more than doubled profits from £1.4m to £2.95m last year. Excluding BPCC, Pergamon improved from £5.7m to £9.7m helped by a £2.2m turnaround in profits of £1.6m on dealings in government stocks.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW: Lord Aldington, chairman of Sun Alliance and London Insurance Group, says the insurance industry's trading prospects in many of its markets continue to be unsatisfactory. However, in the annual report today, he says there are a few signs that more sensible and responsible views are prevailing in rating rates of inflation and in reinsurance markets.

Sterling 'may rise to \$1.70 this year'

By Our Financial Staff

An early Conservative election victory would give a big boost to sterling and the pound could rise to \$1.70 against the dollar in the second half of this year, according to James Capel, chief economist.

However, sterling is likely to be subject to bouts of nervousness until the election, the stockbroker says in the latest edition of its *International Bond and Currency Review*.

It expects greater stability in the oil market after August and the dollar to generally weaken later in the year. On this basis, sterling could strengthen to \$1.60 and up to \$1.70 if the Government is returned.

From uncertainties over the election, the months ahead are likely to be nervous. James Capel says the present Opec pricing structure could come under threat up to August because of seasonally weak demand. A \$25 a barrel oil price is possible and this could push sterling down to between \$1.40 and \$1.45.

Thereafter, rising inventories and recovery in the world economy should help to underpin the oil market and sterling could rise against a weakening dollar. But its effective exchange rate could still weaken because the traditional hard currencies will benefit more from the dollar's decline, James Capel says.

The brokers are cautious about prospects for British interest rates. They say short-term United States rates are likely to remain stable for a couple of months but a firm pound could still allow another half-point cut in bank base rates to 9.5 per cent before the end of next month.

Capel expects only a slow world recovery by historical standards, with output rising by 3 per cent on average and inflation by about 5 per cent in the main industrialized countries.

Further evidence of recovery in Britain is expected from the Confederation of British Industry, which publishes its April Trends Survey this week. The results are expected to show more companies reporting bigger order books and greater optimism over rising output.

Hammer in \$600,000 salary deal

By Jonathan Davis

Dr Armand Hammer, the American oil magnate and art collector who made his first million more than 50 years ago, has demonstrated yet again that he has no intention of giving up the gentle art of earning money.

Although he is only one month short of his 85th birthday, the good doctor has signed a remarkable employment agreement with his company, Occidental Petroleum, that will guarantee him work and a salary of at least \$600,000 (£390,000) a year until February 1989, when he will be in his 91st year.

After 1989, the agreement will be renewable automatically every year, unless either the company or the then managing director, Dr Hammer gives six-month notice that it is time to end the working partnership.

Slough confident of further profits rise

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Nigel Mobbs, chairman of Slough Estates, says he is "confident that we will be reporting a further advance in profit" for 1983. The company's annual report, published this morning, shows that profits rose from £13.4m to £16.1m, last year even though it was a year of recession in all the countries in which the specialist industrial estates group operates. And its vacant rate in the predominantly United Kingdom business rose from 6.7 per cent to 9.6 per cent.

If he retires, Dr Hammer will still be entitled to a salary equivalent to half his previous year's income until he dies. It will be index-linked to changes in the Consumer Price Index, but only a characteristic touch - if the index goes up, not if it falls.

Dr Hammer has been chairman and chief executive officer of Occidental since 1957, when he bought into the sleepy California oil company as a means, so the story goes, of earning some tax write-offs in his retirement by drilling a few dry holes.

This play, as is now well-known, proved a spectacular success, when Occidental discovered oil not only in California, but subsequently also in huge quantities in Libya and the North Sea.

Apart from his other sources of private wealth, Dr Hammer believed to be the only capitalist whose office has signed photographs of both Leonid and Ronald Reagan, reflecting his lifelong devotion to furthering trade with the Soviet Union - owns 1,160,010 shares in Occidental.

Optimistic view: Lord Aldington, chairman of Sun Alliance and London Insurance Group, says the insurance industry's trading prospects in many of its markets continue to be unsatisfactory. However, in the annual report today, he says there are a few signs that more sensible and responsible views are prevailing in rating rates of inflation and in reinsurance markets.

Hammer: the gentle art of earning money.

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Network extension too costly

Midland halts plans for separate personal and company services

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Midland Bank has called a half its ambitious branch network reorganization, aimed at dividing up the market between personal and corporate customers. The high cost of implementing the strategy has forced a rethink, and plans to extend the reorganization nationwide have been put on ice.

The bank's decision marks an important policy change which could have a significant bearing on how other big banks decide to adapt their costly branch networks to meet future needs.

Midland has been one of the pioneers among the big clearing banks in moving towards market segmentation and satellite branching in the United King-

dom. It set up a corporate finance division in 1975 to deal with its biggest corporate customers and since 1978 has been establishing area offices which cater for the needs of business and are surrounded by satellite branches devoted to personal customers.

So far 55 area offices have been established. They handle corporate business for 430 service branches, or about a fifth of the bank's branch network.

Although a few more area offices may be set up on a very selective basis two more will be opened in London this year - the expense involved has deterred Midland from going ahead further except in the big regional centres where cus-

tomers require a high degree of financial sophistication.

Some smaller businesses have also taken against the system and it has taken time for the area offices to justify their cost in terms of attracting new business. There is no intention of putting the policy into reverse, however, and the existing area offices are counted a success.

The other big banks have all been experimenting with similar changes to their branch structure, although on a much smaller scale. Barclays has set up a large branch in Milton Keynes, with a team of experts handling corporate business for about 70 branches and has several other experimental corporate branch-

es. It is also undertaking a major survey of its branch network before deciding how far to continue down this route.

National Westminster also has a pilot scheme, started in Plymouth in 1980 and now extended to several other big towns such as Bradford and Southend, involving a large branch headed by a chief manager which puts the emphasis on corporate business, leaving surrounding branches free to deal with personal customers. Lloyds is also dipping its toe in the water with a similar experiment after abandoning an earlier satellite branch trial 10 years ago.

The huge costs of running the branch network, and the prob-

lem of meeting the different needs of corporate and personal customers, lie behind the moves.

Societies back joint cash-point

Building societies have voted overwhelmingly in favour of a shared cash-dispenser network for customers in a questionnaire from the Building Societies Association and the system could go ahead this year. However, no decision has been taken on whether the societies should set up their own network or join forces with other financial institutions such as the banks.

City Comment

Unwanted financial bloodletting

It was inevitable at some stage that attempts by the banks to sort out international debt problems with the minimum fuss would make them look a soft touch and lead to charges that responsible western countries are simply bailing out irresponsible nations that are their own worst enemies.

Would a little bit of financial blood in the streets not concentrate the minds of governments and financiers alike?

Six American economists with access to the right ears in Washington have now come out onto the open on this. In an article in today's *Journal of Economic Affairs*, they argue that such bail-outs merely benefit "both creditors and debtors at the expense of the ordinary citizen".

They say there is no justification for lending more to countries such as Poland and Mexico without a clear understanding that a debtor nation's policy, if pernicious, will be substantially changed. Otherwise, the banks should bit the bullet.

This is a silly idea. To start with, it is wholly ideological.

More important, proponents of private enterprise, who effectively prevented an international agreement on recycling and left it to the banks, cannot now complain if the banks work according to what they see as their interests.

Fierce haggling over export credits likely

By Our Banking Correspondent

European governments are to press for a semi-automatic system to help set minimum interest rates on finance for big export contracts. The move will be made at this week's meeting in Paris of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Negotiations start today on changes to the export credit consensus - the gentlemen's agreement between the big industrial countries concerning the level of subsidized interest rates on export credits.

At present, rates range from 10 per cent on export credits for poor, importing countries to 12.4 per cent for rich countries. However, since these rates were set, world interest rates have fallen about 2 per cent, cutting the element of official subsidy.

Move to simplify accounts

Jocelyn Barnett: difficult to read.

The proposed sale could meet opposition from Linfield, the food chain which has an £82m bid for the entire Fitch Lovell chain. The Monopolies and Mergers Commission has been considering the implications of such a deal. The Commission's report is believed to have gone to Lord Cockfield, Secretary of State for Trade, last week and his decision on whether to accept its recommendations will probably come before the end of next month.

Should Linfield be allowed to proceed with a bid, then it might well object to the proposed sale, though its scope for effective resistance might be limited.

Alternatively, Mrs Thatcher could be to blame. In an adjoining article, Mr Ronald Halstead, managing director of the Beecham group, attacks Mrs Thatcher for failing to control prices.

He praises the Government for bringing "a breath of competitive fresh air to the whole private sector". As a result, private sector inflation has fallen much lower than the retail price index might indicate.

"As an employer of the public sector, however, the Government has been a failure."

"Physician heal thyself," Mr Halstead concludes.

US stake in Minet leads to review

By Andrew Cornelius

The ruling council of the Lloyd's insurance market is planning to investigate the question of ownership of Lloyd's brokers by insurance companies at a meeting to be held next month.

It follows the disclosure that a US insurance group has acquired a near 25 per cent stake in Minet Holdings, the British insurance broking firm.

Sir Peter Green, the chairman of Lloyd's, wrote to Mr Ray Pettifor, chairman of Minet, earlier this week to give a warning that Minet may not be allowed to place business within the Lloyd's market if St Paul Companies, the US group, increases its stake in Minet beyond 25 per cent.

Minet had sought advice on the matter from Lloyd's after St Paul announced that it had increased its holding in Minet from 19.97 per cent to 24.96 per cent.

Sir Peter said in his letter that the question of ownership of Lloyd's brokers has been reviewed on several occasions.

He said that the position had not changed since he advised Mr John Walcock, the former chairman of Minet,

Whilst on the subject of magnificence, there's the superb cuisine. And the impeccable service. Our business clientele can expect only the very highest standards - what else from a hotel whose restaurants are acknowledged to be the finest in London?

It must be said that a business meeting at the Inn on the Park will never be a run of the mill affair. And if it must be said, say it at the Inn on the Park.

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INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● USM REVIEW

Hopping on to capital springboard

During his three-year spell in the hot seat at Hygenc, the kitchen furniture group, Mr Bill Rooney saw profits grow from £7m to £23m.

Now he is hoping for a similar result from his own company Spring Ram, which he has brought to the market and which begins trading on Unlisted Securities Market today. Broker Panmure Gordon has placed 21.47 per cent of the company, amounting to 2.3 million shares with clients.

The placing price of 105p

puts the group on a prospective earnings multiple of 22.3, yielding 4.1 per cent on the forecast dividend of 3.0p. At this level, the group is capitalized at £1.5m making it one of the top dozen companies quoted on the USM.

Spring Ram was formed three years ago and manufactures kitchen and bathroom equipment. It already accounts for 15 per cent of acrylic bath sales, which totalled 834,000 units last year.

Mr Rooney has wasted little time in collecting together an experienced management team and developed a sophisticated marketing system - something unknown before among bathroom and kitchen manufacturers. But strong internal growth will be required if this management expertise is to be fully utilized.

Profits have grown from £164,000 to more than £1m to turnover up from £1.2m to £7.6m.

"We saw a hole in the middle range of the market and made it

ours", Mr Rooney says.

The group has not made a profits forecast for the current year, but says an "encouraging start" has been made. A figure of £1.5m at the present level would seem well within the group's capabilities. "There are over 12 million private householders in this country and we only require a small slice of it to see the profits come rolling in," Mr Rooney added.

The market expects the shares to open at between the 135p and 150p level. Brokers

Simon & Coates last week finally released details of their placing of 827,000 shares at 94p in the electronic equipment rental group. At this level the entire group is valued at £3.2m. The group comes to market on a prospective fully taxed ratio of 25.4 times earnings, yielding 3 per cent on the forecast 2p dividend.

Since its foundation four years ago profits have grown from £28,000 to £260,000 on turnover up from £189,000 to £1.5m. Mr David Rennie, chairman and founder, started the company with a £90,000 loan from the Co-operative Insurance Society that has now been paid back - a year ahead of schedule.

Microlease's clientele is impressive, but with the group's reliance on the fractious and fast growing high technological market, Mr Rennie and his colleague's will have their work cut out monitoring aging hardware and replacement levels.

Deals also start today in Minnesota, the high technology group, and an offshoot of Computed Technology, which was once controlled by Tricentrol to handle its non-oil interests. About 15 million shares in the new company are being offered to institutions and existing shareholders in Combatch at 62p.

Another newcomer is Strikes, the London hamburger restaurant chain, 90 per cent owned by Comfort Hotels. Dealing in the 600,000 shares placed by brokers Vickers da Costa start today at 47p. Last year the group, with 23 outlets, made profits of £648,000 on turnover of £5.03m.

Two new companies are also hoping to make their debut on the USM next month via a placing. The first Mellerware International is being introduced to the market by brokers Margots & Addenbrooke East Norton, who will be called on to place about 25 per cent of the company.

Finally, Prudential Laurence Prudential intend to swell the growing ranks of high technology companies by introducing Micro Focus, the software group, which specializes in writing programmes for computer programmers for use on micro computers. The group boasts 100 per cent annual growth, and last year reported profits of £200,000 on £5m turnover.

Licensed dealer Hill Woolgar has announced a placing of 900,000 shares in Mercaastell, the sea bed survey, mapping and oil and gas systems supplier to the offshore oil and petrochemical industries.

Also looking for a USM listing is Securimage Group, the office cleaning and security group. Broker Phillips & Drew is expected to release details of the placing later this week.

Michael Clark

Stock prices boom as Wall St waits for bumper profits



Feldstein call to reduce budget deficit

Wall Street has been going from record to record, pointing to a strong economic recovery. Last week's report of a rise in real gross national product at an annual rate of 3.1 per cent in the first quarter sharply underlines the upward trend in non-farm activity. When the effect of a drop in farm output - always hard to measure on a seasonally adjusted quarterly basis - between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983 is removed, non-farm gross domestic product rose at an annual rate of more than 5 per cent in the first quarter.

If the Federal Reserve maintains the negligible money growth that has now gone on for five weeks, interest rates will probably fall accompanied by a weakening of the dollar.

Even so, the dollar may not weaken by as much as would seem justified by the weakness of the US trade balance. This is because the high level of US real interest rates provides a powerful attraction to international capital.

Mr Martin Feldstein, the chairman of the council of economic advisers, drew attention to the connexion between these high real interest rates, the strong dollar and the federal government budget deficit in a speech in Chicago in which he concluded:

"The only appropriate way to reduce our structural deficit in international trade is by reducing the budget deficit that is the basic cause. If the budget deficit is reduced, the real long-term interest rate will fall and this will reduce the pressure that keeps the dollar so high."

Deploring official intervention as a means of achieving a weaker dollar, he said: "The basic fact is that the value of the dollar can be changed only by modifying the goals for our domestic economy."

Maxwell Newton

Friday night, the Federal Reserve announced M1 had fallen \$3.10bn in the week to April 13 - a far bigger decline than anyone predicted. As a result of this drop, M1 is back to below where it was in the week of March 9. The fact that there has been no growth in money since early March will help to restore confidence in the financial markets and facilitate a drop in interest rates. The markets had become nervous about the money becoming stale in mid-April.

The Federal Reserve Bank of St Louis pointed out last week that the decline of 606 basis points in the 30-day commercial paper rate between February 1982 and March 1983, 512 basis points took place before the end of August

1982.

Even money supply has stopped its frantic boom. On

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Hobson's choice again as one Robson puts a strain on the other

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Bobby Robson is assured of completing his first year as England's manager without ever having been able to assemble his strongest side. In his six internationals so far the equivalent of almost three teams of representatives have been unavailable and over the weekend he learnt that his squad for the important European Championship tie against Hungary on Wednesday are again depleted.

As well as Rix, who withdrew within hours of being added to a party that were already without the injured Mariner, Hoddle and Bennett, Robson has lost two more important members. One, Bryan Robson, is irreplaceable and the leading influence on the side. The other, Woodcock, is the leading goal scorer.

Five weeks ago Robson welcomed the Football League's decision to postpone the first division programme on October 8, four days before the return match against the Hungarians, but he needed that assistance even more before the home ties against Greece last month and

United's victory over Watford.

Woodcock, who has a similar complaint, has scored four international goals in three hours but disappointed during his renewed partnership with Francis, last month, Robson who said he wanted to select his most "experienced" players against Hungary, has little chance but to rewrite his team-sheet yet again.

Wilkins, with 54 caps, is even more likely to come back to the role he last filled six months ago against West Germany. His midfield colleagues during the 2-1 defeat were Armstrong, now discarded, Devonshire,

Mabbett and Hill—the last two making their first full appearances, Mabbett going on to play in all of the next four games and Hill in none of them.

Lee, and, to a lesser extent, Cowans, have since gained their first caps and made strong claims but Wilkins has yet to play alongside either. The chances are that these three will line up at Wembley for the first time.

The attacking combination is unlikely to be any more familiar. Robson is left with only two choices to partner Francis, who seems sure to be picked. They are Blissett, who has spent 15 minutes in Francis's company so far, and Withe, who has played with him only once, in the 1-0 victory over Wales in last season's British championship.

While European nations are prepared to help the national cause, and postpone league programmes, the home countries are forced to continue to scramble through the qualifying stages of the competitions



Hazell gets just ahead of Leeds new boy Ritchie

London clubs on different tracks

By Stuart Jones

Fulham—Leicester

The distance between Queen's Park Rangers, Fulham and Chelsea covers 10 stops on the underground map, and 37 points in the second division table. The three West London clubs all went their separate ways on Saturday, yet they could find themselves standing on three different platforms next season.

Rangers will be in the first division; last year's FA Cup finalists and the TV Chapel club to be assured of promotion to that, they need only beat Wolverhampton Wanderers at home on May 7 and gain one point from their other four games to go up for the first time as champions. In 1968 and 1973 they rose as runners-up.

As champagne corks ricocheted around their dressing room to celebrate an own goal by Leeds' Hart, a sobering note was introduced two hours above. Jim Gregory, the chairman, responsible for lifting Rangers into relative prosperity as well as into the modern age, announced that he is retiring at the end of the campaign. There are plans for a consortium, led by Terry Venables, the manager, to take over.

Rangers' away record is second only to another West London representative, Wimbledon, and they have proved that their ability reaches far beyond the confines of their own synthetic pitch. As they are almost sure to claim the Combination league title as well, the necessary reserve strength is available and their future among the clubs is likely to be as smooth as the London Underground.

Fulham will probably stay in the second division. Since November, like Rangers, they have been strong promotion candidates, but their position started to weaken, like Wolves, when they met a resurgent Leicester City. Before the fixture at the beginning of December, Fulham were 13 points ahead of Leicester. After Saturday their lead was reduced effectively to one.

One cause of Fulham's fall can be

traced on the graph of their leading performance. In the first three months of the season, scores of 15 goals and only five were in cup ties.

Coney is undeniably out of form. He was eventually substituted after missing the most blatant of opportunities 15 minutes from the end.

One reason for Leicester's rise lies in the suspension of May. MacDonald moved back to become an impressive centre-half, defensive and the TV Chapel club to be assured of promotion to that, they need only beat Wolverhampton Wanderers at home on May 7 and gain one point from their other four games to go up for the first time as champions. In 1968 and 1973 they rose as runners-up.

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Pitched battle: supporters sit-in at Oxford's ground

the most despised opposition. The football was irrelevant, at least it was until Lawrence put Oxford ahead in the 41st minute. Mr Maxwell gained the goal joyfully, despite a foul and half-time and then left. All he will have regretted missing was a goal by Thomas after 90 Richards stayed on the number 10.

Public sympathy was already on the wane as 20 police officers guided the remaining protesters off the field, allowing the match to start at 3.33. Then, when Mr Maxwell took up his seat in the directors' box 10 minutes later, it became clear that what he was up against was not quasi-political opposition, but root-true football psychology.

For the rest of the half he was subjected to the kind of virulent abuse supporters usually reserve for

the pitch, neither side will win.

Anfield, where Canaries dare

By Tom German

Liverpool—Norwich City

Another prudence or a little shrewd business sense persuaded Liverpool to delay championship celebrations until their last home match, two weeks hence; it was a wise decision. The crowd looked decidedly astute, tilted by a mix of their own detachment and Norwich City's lively intentions.

Experience has taught that there is little logic in going to Anfield to try to hide behind a protective screen. Nor is there necessarily more mileage in attempting to take on Liverpool at their own game for they have now written its own testimony. But Brighton, in the FA Cup, and now Norwich — both unlikely predators — have demonstrated that given the right approach and favourable circumstances, there can be reward in initiative. Pointers to a more ambitious philosophy for visitors to Merseyside perhaps.

A change of man

Tom Finney, the Cambridge United forward, was today drafted into Northern Ireland's squad for Wednesday's European championship game against Albania at Windsor Park, Belfast.

A change of mind

The United States Soccer Federation want FA to change their mind and inspect the amateur registration of the 1986 World Cup finalists. In a telegram they request "fair and equal opportunity".

WEEKEND RESULTS AND TABLES

First division

Second division

Third division

Fourth division

Scottish first division

Scottish second division

League

Yesterday

Dundee United are the new favourites

Dundee United, who on Saturday took over the leadership of the premier division for the first time this season by beating Kilmarnock 4-0 at Tannadice, are now favourites to become Scottish champions. As the season draws to one of the most exciting climaxes, Aberdeen and Celtic still have a chance of winning the title, but the managers of these two clubs concede that it is United who have the easiest run-in over the three remaining games.

United, who have completed one of their most influential weeks in their 59-year-old history — they beat Celtic at Parkhead last Wednesday — meet Morton and Dundee away and Motherwell at home. They are now a point ahead of Celtic and four in front of Aberdeen, who, however, have five league matches still to play as they pursue the prizes of league, Scottish Cup and European Cup winners' Cup.

As it was a week of unsurpassed achievement for Dundee United, it was one of bitter disappointment for Celtic, for so long firm favourites to win the league for an unprecedented third time in a row.

The threat of a breakaway by Scotland's leading clubs receded last night when the Scottish League agreed to a top level meeting with the ten Premier Division sides. Talks will take place this week at which the Premier representatives will put their case for sweeping changes.

GOLF: BRITONS HOME AND DRY IN MADRID OPEN

SPORT

17

Lyle splashes out to settle his score with Ballesteros

From John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent, Madrid

It was a day fit for neither man nor beast, and certainly not for professional golfers trying to earn a honest crust, but whatever the conditions, what can you do when the King is present? The real King, I mean, not Seve Ballesteros, Ballesteros (73 yesterday). By Goddam! Ballesteros continued his unexpected run of form with a 74 to seal his second place for the second week running on 287.

Lyle stood on 215 overnight, under par, two strokes behind Ballesteros. But while Lyle strung together a series of par furies Ballesteros lived dangerously. From a weak tee shot at the first (195 yards) he took four, for which he immediately atoned with a birdie at the long second, one of the few among the fancied players to make up a stroke at that hole yesterday.

Ballesteros dropped another shot at the fourth and again made good by error with a three-putt at the fifth. The gap finally closed at the short sixth when Lyle reduced it to two while Ballesteros was again frustrated by a short putt.

Brand dropped another shot at the seventh and again made good by error with a three-putt at the eighth. The gap was now at three, one of the few among the fancied players to make up a stroke at that hole yesterday.

Now it was Ballesteros who offered the greatest threat to Lyle for much of the long day, getting to within a shot of him at one point, but successive birdies by Lyle left him two strokes behind.

For a variety of reasons the lowly ninth was playing more like a five than a four but American Tom

Sickmann made par there by way of a chip and putt. Ballesteros struck his second wildly into a bunker and literally splashed out to seven feet. The sudden green defeated his out-

Lyle's second at that hole, launched with a huge splash, was held up by another pool in front of the green and, as was the general way in the conditions, his chip pulled up seven feet short and the putt rimmed the hole. Brand was in the trees and when he, too, had a seven foot putt to save his par refused to drop.

THIRD ROUND

212: G Brand senior (GB), 70, 72, 71.

212: P Way (GB), 73, 71, 71; S Ballesteros (Sp), 71, 71, 71.

217: J Andrade (Sp), 72, 74, 71; S Torrance (GB), 71, 71, 71; C O'Connor (Irl), 70, 71, 71.

218: A Garrido (Sp), 69, 77, 72.

218: J Edwards (GB), 72, 70, 71; B Langner (Wls), 71, 72, 72.

219: J Polley (GB), 73, 70, 72.

220: J Flanagan (Sp), 73, 76, 71; E Rodriguez (Sp), 74, 75, 73; D Laike (GB), 73, 75, 75.

221: G Moore (Irl), 71, 77, 73; M Poxon, 75, 71, 75.

222: K Brown, 74, 75, 72; D Falvey, 75, 72, 74.

223: I Wiesemann, 71, 74, 76; C O'Connor (Irl), 70, 71, 71.

224: R Lawrie (GB), 73, 74, 72; G Turner, 73, 74, 77; P Travers, 73, 74, 75; D Williams, 73, 74, 75; J Williams, 73, 74, 75; T Horton, 75, 75, 76; N Hunt, 72, 74, 80.

225: J Flanagan (GB), 72, 75, 74.

226: J McAllister (GB), 72, 75, 74.

227: N Job (GB), 71, 77, 73; M Poxon, 75, 71, 75.

228: K Brown, 74, 75, 72; D Falvey, 75, 72, 74.

229: I Wiesemann, 71, 74, 76; C O'Connor (Irl), 70, 71, 71.

230: L Wiesemann, 70, 71, 71; J Ross, 70, 70.

231: H Smith, 70, 72, 71; G Hartnett, 72, 70, 72.

232: R Flory (GB), 72, 72, 71; G Hartnett, 72, 70, 72.

233: J McAllister (GB), 72, 75, 74.

234: J Moore (Irl), 71, 77, 73; M Poxon, 75, 71, 75.

235: J Moore (Irl), 71, 77, 73; M Poxon, 75, 71, 75.

236: J Moore (Irl), 71, 77, 73; M Poxon, 75, 71, 75.

237: J Moore (Irl), 71, 77, 73; M Poxon, 75, 71, 75.

238: J Moore (Irl), 71, 77, 73; M Poxon, 75, 71, 75.

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251: J Moore (Irl), 71, 77, 73; M Poxon, 75, 71

RACING

Boutin breaks new ground with L'Emigrant

From Deamond Stoenchaz, French Racing Correspondent

François Boutin, who made the decision to run L'Emigrant in yesterday's Poule d'Essai des Poulailler, and not next Saturday's 2,000 Guineas, was well aware that the colt won the French classic at Longchamp. For Boutin, it was his first victory in the Poulailler, and for jockey Cash Asmussen, his first ever classic winner. L'Emigrant had a length to spare over Crystal Glitter, with the outsider Marquouz three-quarters of a length away third, and the English colt Sackford, a further length away fourth. The 6-4 favourite, Saint Cyprien, finished a tired sixth, and his future as a racehorse must, at the moment, be in doubt.

L'Emigrant carried the colours of the New Shipping Line, and Niarchos the colours of the second consecutive year, as Melvyn took the classic last year when trained by the late Francois Mather. The colt will now line up for the Prix Lipps on May 15. Bought for \$360,000 at the Keeneland Select Sales, by the Niarchos manager, Sir Philip Payne-Galway in 1981, L'Emigrant was bred in Kentucky.

For much of the mile contest, L'Emigrant was raced behind his pacemaker Conerton, who did and excellent job. Asmussen came smoothly through to take up the running just inside the two-furlong marker and the colt was always heading Crystal Glitter, Sackford, who was a little slow away, looked to have held on for third place until Marquouz appeared from nowhere.

Mrs Head reported Ma Biche is fine fettle, and she travels to Newmarket on Tuesday, together with Deep Roots, who will represent Paddy Wakes in the 2,000 Guineas, and will be ridden by Frank Marshall.

This morning Deep Roots will gallop with the François Bouvier-trained Alverton, who might also

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line up for the English classic.

With Caerleon out of contention the race produced an exciting finish with two necks separating Evening Star, Karol and Nokurn. There is no prospect that Evening Star

Caerleon disappoints

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

After the Danzatore saga, there was another debate for followers of the O'Brien stable when Caerleon, who had been heavily backed for the Derby in recent weeks, trailed in almost last in the Rogers Gold Cup Ballymoss Stakes at the Curragh on Saturday. Caerleon, who started at odds on, lost his place abruptly approaching the turn for home and Pat Eddy said that he began to gurgle. He subsequently suggested that Caerleon may have lost form in the winter.

Eddy, who found an appropriate substitute for Lamond in the Tetrach Stakes in the shape of Salmon Leap, was somewhat disconcerting about the work done by Salmon Leap, but in the race he was always commanding his field and won with authority by two and a half lengths from Sir John's Salmon Leap.

In direct contrast to O'Brien, both Henry Cecil and Guy Harwood are enjoying their exposure to the glare of the cameras at Sandown on Saturday. Cecil's Gucci shoes were dancing as the champion trainer



Gordian overcomes a knotty problem in the shape of Neorion in Sandown's Classic Trial

Hermit must come out of shell

By Michael Seely

Steve Cauthen rides Wasel and Pat Eddy Lomond in next Saturday's 2,000 Guineas. These are the latest developments as we enter the first important week of the season.

Cauthen gained his first English classic success on Tap on Wood in 1979, but Eddy will be seeking his Vincent O'Brien's eleventh hour replacement for Neorion.

The horse of Balladoye has assumed himself in his handling of the Danzatore affair. O'Brien has played the game of stallion promotion hard and successfully in the past 15 years. This has inevitably meant keeping his cards close to his chest. But on this occasion someone managed to have a look over the trainers shoulder before he decided his hand.

So to find that Danzatore was working body only 48 hours before his withdrawal cannot conceivably be regarded as a good exercise in public relations. We all acknowledge and admire O'Brien's professional genius, but his secrecy is becoming obsessive.

Balladoye's have introduced Lamond into the 2,000 Guineas betting at 10-1. Seattle Slew's half-brother won a maiden race easily at the Curragh as a two-year-old, but disappointed when out half-trained by his stable companion, Cleartop, in the National Stakes at the Curragh. He was - so they say - suffering from a throat infection afterwards and certainly proved his well being when beating the four-year-old Patron in the Gloucestershire Stakes at the Curragh that month. Goryus and Dicisus are now joint favourites for the Guineas at 11-4. Wasel is third favourite at 12-1.

In direct contrast to O'Brien, both Henry Cecil and Guy Harwood are enjoying their exposure to the glare of the cameras at Sandown on Saturday. Cecil's Gucci shoes were dancing as the champion trainer

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Gordian may go straight to Epsom without another run. "He doesn't take much getting fit," the trainer said, "and if I decide to give Gordian another race, I would have to find an incompete for him." Gordian's victory certainly paid a handsome tribute to his five-length Doncaster Stakes conqueror.

Russian Troubles are uneventfully bed and Cossack. Polished Silver, Welsh Idol and Special Leave, all launched challenging challenges. Cock Robin, 2-1 favourite, was ill at ease in the going and the first to come off the bridge. It is unwise to make excuses for beaten horses and generally best to take results at their face value. But the ground was so testing and the time of the race so slow, that the only answer must be to hold a watching brief at present.

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Wasel and Pat Eddy Lomond in next Saturday's 2,000 Guineas.

Patricia Hodge, 2-1, and Mrs Head, 3-2, are the others.

With Caerleon out of contention the race produced an exciting finish with two necks separating Evening Star, Karol and Nokurn. There is no prospect that Evening Star

will emulate last year's Hallinays winner Golden Fleece, by going on to take the Derby, as he was gelded during the winter.

Eddy, who found an appropriate substitute for Lamond in the Tetrach Stakes in the shape of Salmon Leap, was somewhat disconcerting about the work done by Salmon Leap, but in the race he was always commanding his field and won with authority by two and a half lengths from Sir John's Salmon Leap.

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Frenetic Travel Agency requires super Secretary with high work-rate. Occasional Saturdays. General duties include word-processing (CPT 8000, can be taught), Telex, and some PA work for MD. Salary package of £9,000 p.a. plus lunches, use of pool car, travel expenses, overtime, etc.

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Top P.A. for small international trading co. in Holland Park. Should have min. 100/60 skills, all the social graces and be free to travel and be prepared to work long hours.

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Private Secretary to Chairman, aged 25-35 with sound secretarial skills and experience. Small pleasant Victoria commercial office offering involvement and variety. Please apply to Joanne Turner

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ST GEORGE'S SCHOOL

Harrow, Middlesex

Vacancy Aided. Co-education. Part-Boarding Group XI

The Governors invite applications for the post of Head Teacher, Girls' School, which will be vacant from 1st September, 1983.

The successful applicant will be expected to take up the appointment in September or January next, and will be required to live in the Headmaster's residence.

Applications forms and further details of the post can be obtained from Miss K. N. Water, Clerk to the Governors at the School, tel Harrow 0895 2151.

The Governors hope to make an appointment in July 1983.

ST GEORGE'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, Full and Residential Students, New Cross, London SE14 5QZ, Tel 01-783 2144, quoting Ref. AG-638. Closing Date 21 May 1983.

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ST GEORGE'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE "NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for the following six lectureships funded under the U.G.C.'s "New Blood" scheme. Applicants should normally be under 35 years of age. The posts are available from 1st October 1983.

Architecture - Energy in buildings (Post Ref. 1)

The appointee will join a small, multi-disciplinary team whose current research interest is in the efficient use of energy in buildings. A background in engineering, mathematics or physics would be desirable, with substantial computing experience. Ideally Building/Architecture would be an advantage, but is not an essential requirement.

Civil Engineering - Hydraulic Engineering (Post Ref. 2)

PREFERENCE will be given to Civil Engineering graduates with special interest in hydrology, particularly in groundwater resources development, and/or in turbulence and momentum transfer in open channel flow.

Dermatology - Skin Biochemistry (Post Ref. 3)

The field of work will be molecular biochemical mechanisms underlying the action of hormones in the skin and the variation in expression of the effects in different clones of skin cells. The post is suitable for a scientist trained in the techniques of molecular biology and the successful candidate will be expected to set up and run an independent laboratory as well as working in collaboration with skin physiologists in the department.

Geography - Human Geography (Post Ref. 4)

The appointment will be in the Department of Geography but associated with the Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies, an S.S.R.C. designated Research Centre, which is attached to the Department. The successful candidate will be expected to develop research on the impact of developments in information technology; this should be relevant to the programme of work on urban and regional change being undertaken in the Centre. Candidates should outline previous research experience and suggest possible future work in the specified area.

Geology - Economic Geology (Post Ref. 5)

The appointment will be made in the field of economic geology, with special reference to the relationships between the genesis of sulphide ores and the evolution of carbonaceous matter within the sedimentary record. Experience in one petrology, geochemistry and sediment diagenesis would be relevant.

Virology - (Post Ref. 6)

The vacancy is for a Ph.D., or equivalent, with experience of the techniques of nucleic acid analysis to complement existing work on the viruses associated with infantile diarrhoea and respiratory syncytial (RS) virus in investigating their structure and viral differences. The work is likely to include the use of monoclonal antibodies and, later, cloning selected pieces of nucleic acid into bacteria.

Salary will be on Lecturers' scale £5,375 - £13,505 per annum (under review), according to age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars, quoting the post reference, may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar (PR), The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU. Applications (3 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be received not later than 31st May 1983.

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY

"New Blood" and Information Technology Lectureships

Applications are invited for the following Lectureships available from 1 October 1983 under the U.G.C.'s New Blood Scheme. The roles of these appointments will be to contribute substantially to research and to do some teaching in the areas indicated.

New Blood Lecturer in Mathematics (Numerical Analysis)

Applications for this post in the Department of Mathematics and Statistics should have research interests in the numerical solution of partial differential equations, particularly nonlinear equations, and their application in continuum mechanics.

New Blood Lecturer in Non-Metallic Materials (Plastic composite processing technology)

Applications for this post in the Department of Non-Metallic Materials should have previous research experience in the microstructure characterisation or the processing of thermoplastic composites.

Information Technology Lecturer in Electrical Engineering and Electronics (VLSI Design)

Applicants should have experience in the design of digital systems, preferably Computer Aided. A knowledge of expert systems and ideas for applications of such in design would be welcome.

In accordance with U.G.C. guidelines, the age limit for "new blood" appointments is 35, but in exceptional cases an appointment of a particularly well-qualified candidate over this limit may be made. Salaries will be on the Lecturer scale £5,375 - £13,505 per annum (under review), but it is not likely that an initial salary of more than £21,105 per annum will be offered (for new blood posts) according to age, qualifications and experience. A London Allowance of £1,158 per annum is also payable. Applications are required to contribute to the University's Supercomputer System.

Applicants should forward further details from the Personnel Secretary, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 3PH, or telephone Uxbridge 37188 extension 49. Closing date: 27 May 1983.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA

Lectureships

Applications are invited for the following three posts of Lectureships and preference will be given to those not more than 35. The research area for each post is shown in brackets.

LECTURER IN MODERN FRENCH HISTORY (late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century)

LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS (The Use of Probabilistic Methods)

LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY (The effect of high rates of unemployment on social life).

The appointments, which will date from 1 October 1983, will be made at the appropriate points in the Lectures scale £5,375-£13,505 per annum together with US\$1,158 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms (3 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to whom they should be returned by Friday, May 20, 1983.

University of Exeter

Department in Politics

Applications are invited for a one-year post of Temporary Lecturer in the field of Politics. The post dates should have expertise in the field of Political Philosophy, ability to help with teaching in other areas of political study will be an advantage.

Salary scale £5,375 - £13,505 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from D. A. S. Coward, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies) should be sent no later than 31 May 1983. Quoting reference number 180/A/T.

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University of Exeter

Department in Politics

Applications are invited for a one-year post of Temporary Lecturer in the field of Politics. The post dates should have expertise in the field of Political Philosophy, ability to help with teaching in other areas of political study will be an advantage.

Salary scale £5,375 - £13,505 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

8.00 *Chefz AM*, News, sport, weather and traffic reports. Also available to viewers with sets that do not have the teletext facility.

8.30 *Breakfast Time* presented by Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; a review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; holiday advice between 7.30 and 7.45; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; cooking hints between 8.45 and 8.50; *Closedown* at 8.50.

9.30 *Schools, Colleges: Life and Social Skills* 10.00 You and Schools (not schools) (7) 10.15 *Music Time* (ends at 10.35) 11.00 *Wipeout* 11.20 *Closedown*.

2.30 *Mother After Noor* with Richard Whiteman and Judith Stempel. Weather details from Jack Scott. 12.57 *Regional news*. (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 *Pebble Mill at One*. Today's guest is Mrs Kenny Everett. Lee, who talks about her new life as a medium and healer. 1.45 *Chigley, A See-Saw programme* for the very young (7).

2.01 *Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures* 2.15 *Reflections Ireland*. An Irishman's view of his own country (7) 2.35 *Plants in Action* (7) 2.45 *The Cottontail family* are on the trail of the swindlers (7) 2.53 *Regional news* (not London or Scotland).

3.55 *Play School*. Show surface BBC 2 4.20 *Space Sentinels*. Animated science fiction adventures (7) 4.40 *The Littlest Hobo*. The German shepherd dog in *Second Chance*. 5.05 *John Craven's Newsworld*. The latest world news for young people. 5.10 *Blue Peter* with Simon Groom, on board the steam train, The President.

5.40 *News At 5.40* Stuart. 6.00 *South East Sat*.

8.25 *Nationwide* presented by Sue Lawley and Richard Kershaw. The programme includes Hugh Scully's weekly *Watchdog* which investigates accusations of bureaucratic abuse.

8.50 *Roll Harris Cartoon Time* on the theme of school. Featuring Tom and Jerry, Scrooge, Squirrel and some Dripops.

7.20 *Matt Houston*. The millionaire private detective is called in to help a woman who believes her boxer husband is the intended victim of a murder in a Japanese restaurant. Houston's investigations lead him into the murky world of fight fixing.

8.10 *Passion: America's Secret*. Was Jeremy Paxton reports from Nicaragua with an assessment of the extent of the CIA's involvement in the country's civil war.

8.20 *News with John Humphrys*. 8.25 *Film: Persecution* (1974); starring Lars Tuner, Ralph Bates and Trevor Howard: A psychological thriller about a rich American widow, living in England, who insanely goes about trying to destroy the life of her son and his wife.

Directed by Don Charley. 11.00 *Film* 83 presented by Barry Norman. There are reviews of Dustin Hoffman's *Tootsie* and Fanny and Alexander, the film that Ingmar Bergman has said will be his last.

11.20 *News headlines*.

11.30 *Well Women* examines the range of contraception methods available.

11.55 *Weather*.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC May credit cards accepted for telephone bookings. For the best rates, book direct with your travel agent. London Metropolitan Airport.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM 8 326 241-00 CC 240 2258

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA

LYRIC 7.15 8.30 9.45 10.45

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

POINTER OF DESTINY. Tues. 7.30

THE RAVEN. Wed. 8.30

GAULISHER. Some seats available at 8.00

COULD YOU BE SILENT. Thurs. 8.30

CELESTINE. Fri. 8.30

THE ROYAL OPERA

Tues. 7.30 8.30 9.45

MONDAY NIGHT. Tues. 8.30

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

POINTER OF DESTINY. Tues. 7.30

THE RAVEN. Wed. 8.30

GAULISHER. Thurs. 8.30

CELESTINE. Fri. 8.30

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. COVENT GARDEN. Tues. 7.30 8.30 9.45

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